

RITCHIE'S FIRST STEPS IN LATIN



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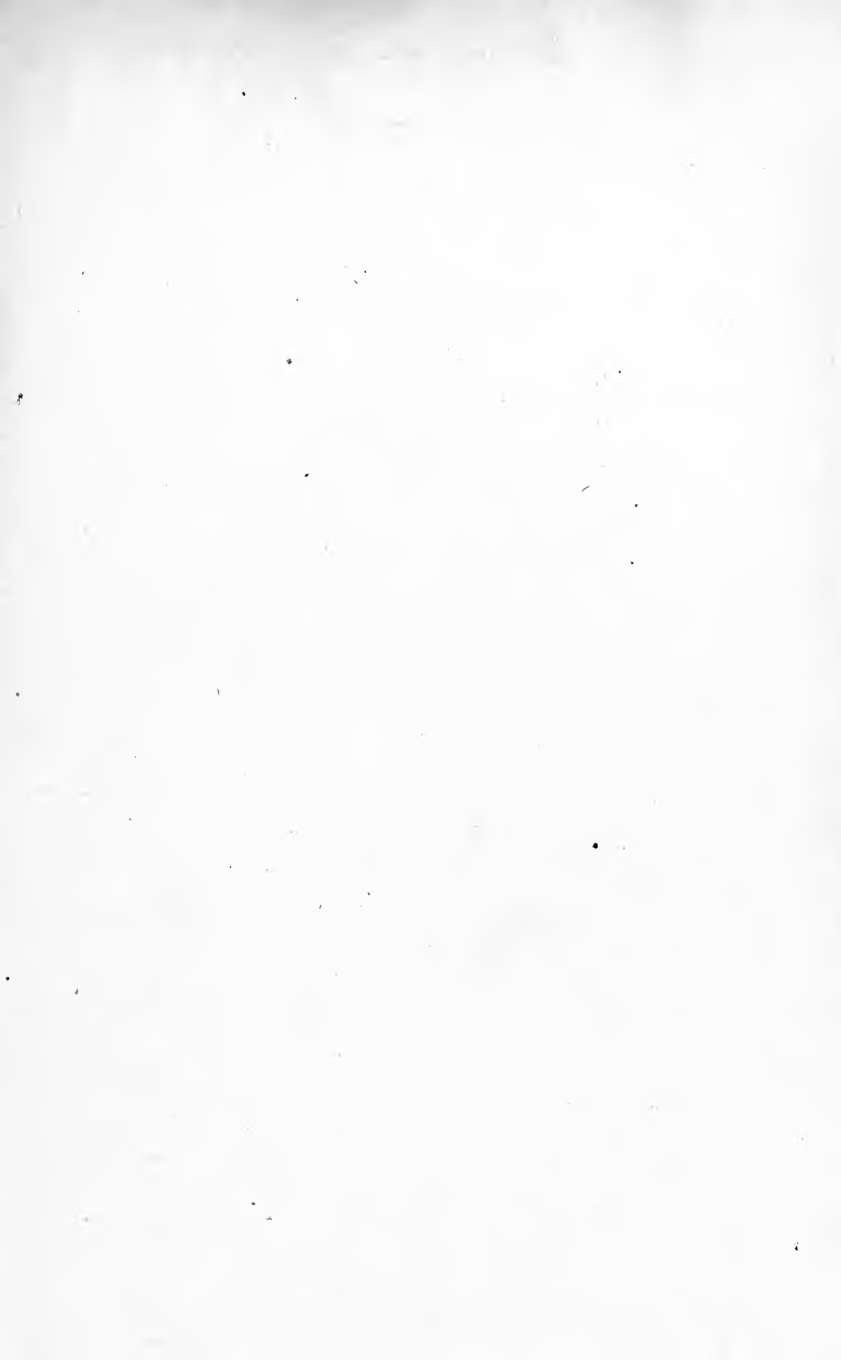
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RITCHIE'S
FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

WORKS BY F. RITCHIE, M.A.

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RITCHIE'S
FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

EDITED BY

FREDERICK C. STAPLES, A. B.

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN

THE FAY SCHOOL, SOUTHBOROUGH, MASS.



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MAIN

PREFACE

THE present edition of Mr. Ritchie's "First Steps in Latin" has for its objects — first, the marking of all long vowels; second, the rearrangement of the cases in declension, following the order adopted in nearly all American text-books and grammars; and third, the substitution of *i*-consonant for *j*. In cases where pupils have been found prone to give a long-vowel sound to a short vowel, the short mark has been written; but for the most part short vowels are unmarked.

Some slight changes have been made in the wording of rules and explanations, and in the Appendix the Summary of Rules has been rewritten to conform with these changes. No alteration has been made in the general plan of the book. The subject of pronunciation, however, is of so much importance that it has been incorporated at some length in the text.

Such excellent results have attended the use of the book in its earlier editions that even these slight changes have been made with some hesitation; but many requests have been made for an edition revised along the lines indicated above, and these must serve as my pretext.

It is hoped that, thus revised, the Series, which comprises "First Steps in Latin" and its sequel, "Second Steps in Latin," will meet with a wide acceptance in this country, for, supplemented by Mr. Kirtland's edition of Mr. Ritchie's "Fabulae Faciles," they make a thorough and amply sufficient preparation for the reading of Caesar, or other second-year work.

F. C. S.

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FIRST STEPS IN LATIN

DEFINITIONS

A **Noun** is the Name of a Person or Thing; as, 'James,' 'dog,' 'book,' 'London.'

An **Adjective** is a word which describes a Person or Thing; as, *little* dog, *red* book, *many* books.

A **Verb** is a word which tells what a Person or Thing does or has done to it; as, 'sleep,' 'strike,' 'to be struck.'

- (i.) Verbs are *Intransitive* when the action does not pass beyond the doer; as, I *sleep*, the boy *runs*, snakes *creep*.
- (ii.) Verbs are *Transitive* when the action passes on to another Person or Thing. The word denoting this Person or Thing is called the Object; as, 'I strike the table.' Here 'table' is the Object to the Verb 'strike.'
- (iii.) Verbs are *Copulative* when they join together two words, one of which names a thing and the other describes it; as, 'the water is deep.' Here 'is' joins 'water' and 'deep,' and is a Copulative Verb. The word that *describes* is called the Complement; thus, 'deep' describes 'water,' and is the Complement.

THE SENTENCE

Every **Sentence** has two parts, namely —

1. The *Subject*, *i. e.* the word denoting the Person or Thing about which something is said.
2. The *Predicate*, *i. e.* the word or words denoting that which is said about it.

Examples —

SUBJECT	PREDICATE
(i.) Birds	fly.
(ii.) We	eat bread.
(iii.) The man	is old.

[The Subject of a Sentence may be found by asking the question Who? or What? with the Verb; thus, 'Birds fly.' Who or what fly? *Ans.* 'Birds.' The Predicate may be found by asking the question, What about the Subject? thus, 'The man is old.' What about the man? *Ans.* He is old — 'is old' is the Predicate.]

The *Subject* is always a Noun, or some word or words used as Nouns.

The *Predicate* is always a Verb, or at least contains a Verb; but as Verbs are of three kinds the Predicate has three forms. (See examples given above.)

- (i.) When the Verb is Intransitive, the Subject and Verb together make complete sense, and the Predicate need contain nothing but the Verb.

- (ii.) When the Verb is Transitive, an Object is required to complete the Sentence, and the Verb and Object together make up the Predicate.
- (iii.) When the Verb is Copulative, a Complement is required to complete the Sentence, and the Verb and Complement together make up the Predicate.

ANALYSIS OF SIMPLE SENTENCE

The following method of Analysis will be found useful —

The Subject is marked S.

The Predicate is marked either

- (i.) V. I., *i. e.* Verb Intransitive;
- (ii.) V. T. and O., *i. e.* Verb Transitive and Object;
- (iii.) V. C. and C., *i. e.* Verb Copulative and Complement.

The examples given above will be analyzed thus —

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	
s. (i.) Birds	V. I. fly	
s. (ii.) We	V. T. eat	O. bread.
s. (iii.) The man	V. C. is	C. old.

LATIN NOUNS

Inflection. — The form of a Latin Noun is altered by Inflection, that is, by changing the ending of the word; thus, *mēnsa*, *a table*; *mēnsae*, *of a table*.

Case. — In this way six different forms of the same Noun are obtained; these are called the six Cases of the Noun. The names of the Cases are —

1. The *Nominative*; the Subject of the sentence is in the Nominative.
2. The *Genitive*; answers the question ‘whose?’
3. The *Dative*; answers the question ‘to or for whom?’ ‘to or for what?’ — Case of Indirect Object.
4. The *Accusative*; the Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative.
5. The *Vocative*; used in addressing Persons or Things; as, ‘O queen.’
6. The *Ablative*; answers the question ‘by, with, or from what?’

Number. — Latin Nouns have Two Numbers, Singular and Plural, and each Number has a distinct set of Six Cases.

Gender. — There are Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Declension. — A Noun is said to be ‘declined’ when its various Cases are shown in order. There are Five Declensions of Latin Nouns, that is, there are Five different sets of Inflections. The Declensions may be

distinguished by the ending of the Genitive Case Singular¹—

Declension	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Ending of Genitive	ae	ī	is	ūs	ēī or ĕī

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are declined like Nouns as regards Number and Case; but besides this their terminations sometimes indicate the Gender of the Noun to which the Adjective belongs. Thus some Adjectives have in each Case a separate form for each of the three Genders; others have in some Cases one form for Masculine and Feminine and another for Neuter, and in some Cases only one form for all three Genders.

LATIN VERBS²

Voice. — **Verbs** have Two Voices, namely —

1. The Active Voice, when the person or thing denoted by the Subject does something; as, amō, *I love*.

¹ The termination of the Genitive Singular is given as the distinguishing mark of the Declensions, this being the method adopted in dictionaries. The terms Stem and Character are purposely avoided. It is practically useless (and to beginners very confusing) to be told that *domino* is the Stem of *dominus*. The plan of cutting off *-rum* or *-um* from the Genitive Plural in order to find the Character and so determine the Declension, presupposes that the pupil is already able to decline the Noun.

² On pages 8 and 9 the English Verb *To teach* is conjugated in Latin form, *i. e.* the names of the Tenses are those used in conjugating a Latin Verb. It is advisable that for practice other Verbs, and especially the Verbs *love, advise, rule, hear*, should be conjugated in the same way. The Strong Verb *teach* is given here in preference to the Verb *love*, because it has been found that confusion arises from the similarity in sound of the various parts of the latter; *e. g.* *loved* and *love*.

2. The Passive Voice, when the person or thing denoted by the Subject has something done to it; as, amor, *I am loved*.

[*N. B.* — Only Transitive Verbs have a complete Passive Voice.]

Tense. — Each Voice has Six Tenses —

Present, Imperfect, and Future Simple,
Perfect and Aorist, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.

[There is only one Form in Latin for both Perfect and Aorist Tenses, but in English they are distinct. See pages 8 and 9.]

Number. — Each Tense has Two Numbers, namely —
Singular and Plural.

Person. — Each Number has Three Persons, namely —
First, Second, and Third.

The Tense, Number, and Person of Latin Verbs are indicated by various Endings, which are added to the Stems.¹

In order to form the Tenses of a Latin Verb it is necessary to know three Stems —

1. The Present Stem —

From this are formed the Present, Imperfect,
and Future Simple, both Active and Passive.

¹ Distinction of Mood is intentionally omitted here, as beyond the scope of the book.

2. The Perfect Stem —

From this are formed the Perfect and Aorist,
Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Active.

3. The Supine Stem —

From this are formed the Perfect and Aorist,
Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Passive.

Latin Verbs are divided into four classes, called Conjugations, according to the last letter of the Present Stem.

The *First* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in \bar{A} .

The *Second* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in \bar{E} .

The *Third* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in
a Consonant or \bar{U} .

The *Fourth* Conjugation has its Present Stem ending in \bar{I} .

For some time, these Stems are given in the lessons. Later they must be obtained from the 'Principal Parts,' given in the general vocabulary, where they are indicated thus:—

<i>Present Stem</i>	<i>Perfect Stem</i>	<i>Supine Stem</i>	
vide-ō	vīd-ī	vīs-um (2)	see above
mitt-ō	mīs-ī	miss-um (3)	“ “
move-ō	mōv-ī	mōt-um (2)	“ “

Since all the forms of a Latin verb are 'made' on these stems, and these are always found in the Principal Parts, it is necessary to commit the latter to memory most thoroughly.

ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE	PERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I teach. 2. Thou¹ teachest. 3. He, she, or it teaches.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We teach. 2. Ye or you teach. 3. They teach.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I have taught. 2. Thou hast taught. 3. He, she, or it has taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We have taught. 2. Ye or you have taught. 3. They have taught.</p>
<i>or,</i>	
<p>Sing. 1. I am teaching. 2. Thou art teaching. 3. He, she, or it is teaching.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We are teaching. 2. Ye or you are teaching. 3. They are teaching.</p>	AORIST TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I do teach. 2. Thou dost teach. 3. He, she, or it does teach.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We do teach. 2. Ye or you do teach. 3. They do teach.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I taught. 2. Thou taughtest. 3. He, she, or it taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We taught. 2. Ye or you taught. 3. They taught.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or,</i></p> <p>Sing. 1. I did teach. 2. Thou didst teach. 3. He, she, or it did teach.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We did teach. 2. Ye or you did teach. 3. They did teach.</p>
IMPERFECT TENSE	PLUPERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I was teaching. 2. Thou wast teaching. 3. He, she, or it was teaching.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We were teaching. 2. Ye or you were teaching. 3. They were teaching.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I had taught. 2. Thou hadst taught. 3. He, she, or it had taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We had taught. 2. Ye or you had taught. 3. They had taught.</p>
FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE	FUTURE PERFECT TENSE
<p>Sing. 1. I shall or will teach. 2. Thou wilt teach. 3. He, she, or it will teach.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall or will teach. 2. Ye or you will teach. 3. They will teach.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I shall have taught. 2. Thou wilt have taught. 3. He will have taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall have taught. 2. Ye or you will have taught. 3. They will have taught.</p>

¹ See observation p. 18.

PASSIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE	PERFECT TENSE	
<p>Sing. 1. I am being taught. 2. Thou art being taught. 3. He, she, or it is being taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We are being taught. 2. Ye or you are being taught. 3. They are being taught.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>or,</i></p> <p>Sing. 1. I am taught. 2. Thou art taught. 3. He, she, or it is taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We are taught. 2. Ye or you are taught. 3. They are taught.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I have been taught. 2. Thou hast been taught. 3. He, she, or it has been taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We have been taught. 2. Ye or you have been taught. 3. They have been taught.</p> <tr> <th data-bbox="487 550 896 604">AORIST TENSE</th> </tr> <p>Sing. 1. I was taught. 2. Thou wast taught. 3. He, she, or it was taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We were taught. 2. Ye or you were taught. 3. They were taught.</p>	AORIST TENSE
AORIST TENSE		
IMPERFECT TENSE	PLUPERFECT TENSE	
<p>Sing. 1. I was being taught. 2. Thou wast being taught. 3. He, she, or it was being taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We were being taught. 2. Ye or you were being taught. 3. They were being taught.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I had been taught. 2. Thou hadst been taught. 3. He, she, or it had been taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We had been taught. 2. Ye or you had been taught. 3. They had been taught.</p>	
FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE	FUTURE PERFECT TENSE	
<p>Sing. 1. I shall be taught. 2. Thou wilt be taught. 3. He, she, or it will be taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall be taught. 2. Ye or you will be taught. 3. They will be taught.</p>	<p>Sing. 1. I shall have been taught. 2. Thou wilt have been taught. 3. He, she, or it will have been taught.</p> <p>Plur. 1. We shall have been taught. 2. Ye or you will have been taught. 3. They will have been taught.</p>	

PRONUNCIATION¹

Correct pronunciation of Latin, or indeed of any language, requires that each letter or combination of letters shall receive its proper sound; that each word shall be correctly divided into syllables; that each word shall have its accent correctly placed. Therefore we need to understand the matter of

- A — Sound
- B — Syllables
- C — Accent

A. SOUND

The Letters of the Alphabet.—The Latin Alphabet was much like our own; but *j* and *w* were lacking, and *k*, *y*, and *z* were not common. *I* served as both Vowel and Consonant. Like our own the alphabet was made up of (1) Vowels and (2) Consonants.

1. Vowels

These were **a, e, i, o, u, (y)**.

Each of these had two sounds—a long sound and a short sound, which means that sometimes each was sounded a long time in pronouncing, or was sounded for a shorter time. In most text-books for beginners, the vowels are marked with a small straight line (˘) just above the letter to show that it is to be held somewhat in pronouncing, and

¹ The correct pronunciation of Latin is a matter requiring careful attention on the part of both teacher and pupil; and though the latter will gain much from imitation, he should have as early as possible in his work the principles that govern proper pronunciation at his command. With that end in view, the following summary is added to the present edition, all former editions having left the matter entirely to the teacher.

with a little curved line (˘) just over the letter (or with no mark whatever) to show that the vowel is to be sounded but a short time. \bar{a} means long-sounded *a*; \check{a} or **a** means short-sounded *a*, or simply *long a* and *short a*.

In this book a vowel with no mark is to be regarded as short.

THE VOWEL SOUNDS

\bar{a} like <i>a</i> in <i>father</i>	\check{a} like first <i>a</i> in <i>ahá</i>
\bar{e} like <i>e</i> in <i>fête</i>	\check{e} like <i>e</i> in <i>met</i>
\bar{i} like <i>i</i> in <i>police</i>	\check{i} like <i>i</i> in <i>din</i>
\bar{o} like <i>o</i> in <i>tone</i>	\check{o} like <i>o</i> in <i>got</i>
\bar{u} like <i>u</i> in <i>rule</i>	\check{u} like <i>u</i> in <i>put</i>

DIPHTHONGS

ae	oe	au	eu	ui
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

If you will pronounce (using its Latin sound) each of the two vowels in any one of the above groups in quick succession, you will see that they make practically one sound. Now that is what a diphthong is — two vowels pronounced as one sound.

Pronounce

ae like <i>ai</i> in <i>aisle</i>	au like <i>ou</i> in <i>house</i>
oe like <i>oi</i> in <i>spoil</i>	eu like <i>ew</i> in <i>few</i>
ui like <i>oo-ee</i> spoken quickly	

2. Consonants

The Latin consonants were sounded almost as in English. The following points of difference should be carefully noted.

Pronounce

- c** (always hard) like *k* — never as in *cent*.
- g** (always hard) like *g* in *gate* — never as in *gem*.
- i-consonant** like *y* in *yet*.

qu like *kw*.

s like *s* in *since* — never like *s* in *ease*.

(Avoid the *z* sound of *s* in final *es*.)

t always like *t* in *time* — never with the *sh* sound of *t* in *-tion* English words.

v like English *w*.

In doubled consonants such as *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *rr*, *tt*, there should be a sound for each of the two.

The few variations that remain may be pointed out by the teacher as they occur.

B. SYLLABLES

Latin words were not divided into syllables in just the same way that we divide English words. For in Latin a word has as many syllables as it has separate vowels and diphthongs; so that the word *nātiō* = nation, which we would pronounce with two syllables, is in Latin a three-syllable word; thus, *nā-ti-ō*.

It will be of help to know the meaning of the following names, which are applied to words according to the number of syllables they contain —

A word of one syllable is called a *Monosyllable*.

A word of two syllables is called a *Dissyllable*.

A word of three syllables is called a *Trisyllable*.

We also speak of words as monosyllabic, dissyllabic, and trisyllabic according as they have respectively one, two, or three syllables.

Polysyllable and polysyllabic are sometimes applied to words of three or more syllables.

Words having the same number of syllables are said to be parisosyllabic.

Words not having the same number of syllables are said to be imparisosyllabic.¹

¹ Try to find where all these names originated.

The following rules will guide you in dividing words into syllables—

1. A single consonant between two vowels, or between a vowel and a diphthong, is put with the second; thus, *amīcus* = *a-mī-cus*, *aqua* = *a-qua*.¹

2. If there are two or more consonants between two vowels or diphthongs, use as many of the consonants with the second as can be pronounced with it; thus, *pūgnat* = *pūg-nat*; *carmen* = *car-men*; *templum* = *tem-plum*.

3. Doubled consonants are separated; thus, *vellum* = *vel-lum*.

Length of Syllables

Syllables are long or short according as they require a longer or shorter time in pronouncing, the difference being much the same as in the case of the vowels.

A syllable containing a long vowel, or a diphthong, or a short vowel followed by two consonants or by *x* or *z*, is long.

Most other syllables are short.

C. ACCENT

If you will pronounce carefully, and rather slowly, any English word of more than one syllable, you will notice that some one of its syllables is dwelt on, and so made more prominent than any other; *e. g.*, English, meaning, pronounce, study, behavior. This prominence, or stress of the voice, is called Accent.

English words may have the accent on any syllable. There is hardly any rule governing the position of the

¹ *q* is always followed by *u*, and the two make practically one consonant sound. *su*, *gu*, *hu*, and *cu* may be so combined.

stress or accent. We consult the dictionary and that directs us; thus we are told to say *ín-ter-est-ing*, *in-tér-nal-ly*, *fun-da-mén-tal*, *mis-un-der-stánd*. Here are four words, each having four syllables, and in no two is the stress put on the same syllable.

In accenting Latin words, we may say that only the last three syllables of a word are to be considered; and of these, one (the very last) is never accented. For convenience, these three syllables are named as follows —

The *Última*,¹ or last syllable.

The *Penúlt*, or that before the *Ultima*.

The *Antepenúlt*, or that before the *Penúlt*.

Rules of Accent

I. WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES

In words of two syllables accent the *Penúlt*.

II. WORDS OF MORE THAN TWO SYLLABLES

If the *Penúlt* is a long syllable, accent the *Penúlt*.

If the *Penúlt* is a short syllable, accent the *Antepenúlt*.

CAUTIONS

1. Never accent the last syllable of a Latin word.

Pupils often do this to emphasise the differing case and personal endings.

2. Do not mistake the hyphens used in the paradigms and exercises for syllable-division marks.

3. Do not mistake long marks (ˉ) for marks of accent. Accent marks are not used in this book.

¹ Try to find where all these names originated.

4. Remember that much of the Latin you are to read later will have no marks of any kind; that those used in this book are for your guidance in acquiring a correct pronunciation.

EXERCISES

Examples to illustrate these principles, and exercises for drill, should be given by the teacher to such extent as he feels the class requires.

I. Separate into syllables and pronounce the following —

vincētur	regiōne	capere	īdem
vincitis	vocābimur	rēgēs	māter
magistrum	huic	quae	manēre
causa	ūtilis	patientis	docēs
amicus	pater	mōre	equus
coepistī	sumus	iubeō	aedificāvērunt

II. To be read in class —

Brevī tempore ad flūmen Tiberim vēnit. Tum tamen nūlla erat urbs in eō locō, Rōma enim nōndum condita erat. Herculēs itinere fessus cōstituit ibi paucōs diēs morārī, ut sē ex labōribus recreāret. Haud procul ā valle ubi bovēs pāscēbantur spēlunca erat, in quā Cācus, horrible mōnstrum, tum habitābat. Hīc speciem terribilem praebēbat, nōn modo quod ingentī māgnitūdine corporis erat, sed quod ignem ex ōre expīrābat. Cācus autē dē adventū Herculis fāmam accēperat; noctū igitur vēnit, et dum Herculēs dormit, quattuor pulcherrimōrum boum abripuit. Hos caudīs in spēluncam trāxit, nē Herculēs ē vestigiis cōgnōscere posset quō in locō cēlātī essent.

(From "Fabulae Faciles.")

FIRST CONJUGATION: \bar{A} -VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in \bar{a} belong to the First Conjugation.

Example — $\check{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{A}}\text{-RE}$, to love.

Pres. Stem $\check{\text{A}}\bar{\text{M}}\bar{\text{A}}\text{-}$.

ACTIVE VOICE

PRESENT TENSE

The Present Tense is formed by adding Personal Endings to the Present Stem, $\check{\text{a}}\bar{\text{m}}\bar{\text{a}}\text{-}$.

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + o *	am- \bar{o}	<i>I love.</i> Obs. 1.
2.	“ “ + s	am \bar{a} -s	<i>Thou lovest.</i>
3.	“ “ + t	am \bar{a} -t	<i>He loves.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + mus	am \bar{a} -mus	<i>We love.</i>
2.	“ “ + tis	am \bar{a} -tis	<i>You love.</i>
3.	“ “ + nt	am \bar{a} -nt	<i>They love.</i>

* [In the First Person Singular, by adding *o* to *ama-* we get *ama-o*, but this is contracted to *am- \bar{o}* ; hence the *a* at the end of the Stem is not seen. A vowel which results from contraction is long.]

Obs. 1. — Note shortening of final vowel of Present Stem, and where.

Obs. 2. — Remember that the Present Tense has three forms in English—

Am \bar{o} = <i>I love,</i>	or	<i>I am loving,</i>	or	<i>I do love,</i>
Am \bar{a} s = <i>Thou lovest,</i>	“	<i>Thou art loving,</i>	“	<i>Thou dost love,</i>
Am \bar{a} t = <i>He loves,</i>	“	<i>He is loving,</i>	“	<i>He does love, etc.</i>

Obs. 3. — No separate Latin word is required for ‘I,’ ‘thou,’ ‘he,’ etc.; thus, *amat, he loves*. Here ‘he,’ which is the Subject of the sentence, is said to be contained in the Verb, and ‘*amat*’ is a complete sentence in one word.

VOCABULARY

Ā-Verbs conjugated like *amō*

Cantō, <i>I sing,</i>	<i>Present Stem, cantā-</i>
Pūgnō, <i>I fight,</i>	“ pūgnā-
Saltō, <i>I dance,</i>	“ saltā-
Vocō, <i>I call,</i>	“ vocā-

Nōn = *not*.

EXERCISE I

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Canta-t. | 11. Nōn salt-ō. |
| 2. Pūgnā-s. | 12. Nōn vocā-s. |
| 3. Saltā-mus. | 13. Cantā-s. |
| 4. Voca-nt. | 14. Pūgnā-tis. |
| 5. Cantā-tis. | 15. Nōn voca-t. |
| 6. Pūgna-t. | 16. Cantā-mus. |
| 7. Saltā-tis. | 17. Nōn pūgna-nt. |
| 8. Vocā-mus. | 18. Nōn voc-ō. |
| 9. Canta-nt. | 19. Nōn vocā-tis. |
| 10. Pūgnā-mus. | 20. Salta-nt. |
-
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. They sing. | 11. He does not dance. |
| 2. We fight. | 12. I am calling. |
| 3. You dance. | 13. You are not singing. |
| 4. He calls. | 14. They fight. |
| 5. Thou singest. | 15. Thou dost call. |
| 6. I do not fight. | 16. He is fighting. |
| 7. He is dancing. | 17. Thou dancest. |
| 8. They are calling. | 18. We do not call. |
| 9. We do not sing. | 19. They dance. |
| 10. You are fighting. | 20. He does not fight. |

FIRST CONJUGATION: \bar{A} -VERBS — *continued*

\check{A} MĀ-RE, *to love*. Pres. Stem \check{A} MĀ-

ACTIVE VOICE

IMPERFECT AND FUTURE SIMPLE TENSES

Both these Tenses are formed, like the Present, by adding Personal Endings to the Present Stem, \check{a} mā-

IMPERFECT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + bam	amā- bam	<i>I was loving.</i>
2.	“ “ + bas	amā- bās	<i>Thou wast loving.</i>
3.	“ “ + bat	amā- bat	<i>He was loving.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + bamus	amā- bāmus	<i>We were loving.</i>
2.	“ “ + batis	amā- bātis	<i>You were loving.</i>
3.	“ “ + bant	amā- bant	<i>They were loving.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + bo *	amā- bō *	<i>I shall (or will) love.</i>
2.	“ “ + bis	amā- bis	<i>Thou wilt love.</i>
3.	“ “ + bit	amā- bit	<i>He will love.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + bimus	amā- bimus	<i>We shall (or will) love.</i>
2.	“ “ + bitis	amā- bitis	<i>You will love.</i>
3.	“ “ + bunt	amā- bunt	<i>They will love.</i>

* What two vowels are contracted to form the \bar{o} ?

Obs.—In addressing one person ‘you’ is now more commonly used than ‘thou,’ therefore both the Second Person Singular and the Second Person Plural may be translated ‘you’; thus, amās, *you love*, and amātis, *you love*, but ‘amās’ is addressed to one person, ‘amātis’ to more than one.

VOCABULARY

Laudō, *I praise.*Rogō, *I ask.**Present Stem, laudā-*

“ rogā-

EXERCISE II

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Saltā-bat. | 11. Saltā-bam. |
| 2. Vocā-mus. | 12. Vocā-bāmus. |
| 3. Pūgnā-bit. | 13. Rogā-bitis. |
| 4. Rogā-bis. | 14. Salta-t. |
| 5. Laudā-s. | 15. Vocā-s. |
| 6. Cantā-bitis. | 16. Lauda-nt. |
| 7. Vocā-bant. | 17. Laudā-bat. |
| 8. Pūgnā-bunt. | 18. Pūgnā-bant. |
| 9. Vocā-bās. | 19. Canta-nt. |
| 10. Pūgnā-tis. | 20. Vocā-bis. |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. We shall fight. | 11. They were asking. |
| 2. He was calling. | 12. You (sing.) will praise. |
| 3. They will praise. | 13. He was not calling. |
| 4. Thou dost fight. | 14. He is praising. |
| 5. I shall ask. | 15. You (sing.) were fighting. |
| 6. They were dancing. | 16. We do not dance. |
| 7. We are calling. | 17. You (pl.) were calling. |
| 8. He calls. | 18. We were praising. |
| 9. They will call. | 19. You (pl.) will sing. |
| 10. He does not fight. | 20. He is dancing. |

FIRST CONJUGATION: \bar{A} -VERBS — *continued*AMĀ-RE, *to love*

ACTIVE VOICE

THE PERFECT AND AORIST TENSE

This Tense is formed by adding the Personal Endings¹ to the Perfect Stem, **amāv-**.

The Perfect Stem of any regular Verb of the First Conjugation is found by adding *v* to the Present Stem; thus —

Present Stem, amā-,
 “ pūgnā-,
 “ laudā-,

Perfect Stem, amāv-.
 “ pūgnāv-.
 “ laudāv-.

	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	amāv- I	<i>I have loved.</i>	<i>I loved.</i> ²
2.	“ + isti	amāv- istī	<i>Thou hast loved.</i>	<i>Thou lovedst.</i>
3.	“ + it	amāv- it	<i>He has loved.</i>	<i>He loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + imus	amāv- imus	<i>We have loved.</i>	<i>We loved.</i>
2.	“ + istis	amāv- istis	<i>You have loved.</i>	<i>You loved.</i>
3.	“ + ērunt or + ēre	amāv- ērunt or amāv- ēre	<i>They have loved.</i>	<i>They loved.</i>

Remember there is only one form in Latin for both Perfect and Aorist; thus, ‘amāvī’ means both *I have loved* and *I loved* or *did love*.

¹ These Pers. Ends. are peculiar to this Tense, i. e. are not used elsewhere.

² Or, *I did love*, etc.

EXERCISE III

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Rogāv-it. | 13. Nōn laudā-mus. |
| 2. Saltā-bat. | 14. Saltāv-istis. |
| 3. Pūgnāv-imus. | 15. Cantāv-ērunt. |
| 4. Nōn roga-nt. | 16. Nōn laudāv-ī. |
| 5. Vocā-bit. | 17. Voca-t. |
| 6. Salta-t. | 18. Vocāv-it. |
| 7. Laudāv-ērunt. | 19. Nōn salta-t. |
| 8. Vocāv-istī. | 20. Cantāv-istī. |
| 9. Pūgnā-bimus. | 21. Rogā-bātis. |
| 10. Laudāv-it. | 22. Laudāv-imus. |
| 11. Vocā-bat. | 23. Saltā-bitis. |
| 12. Saltā-bit. | 24. Pūgnāv-istis. |

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. We have praised. | 13. They do not praise. |
| 2. They danced. | 14. Thou hast not called. |
| 3. He did not fight. | 15. We are dancing. |
| 4. You (sing.) were calling. | 16. I was calling. |
| 5. He sings. | 17. They are dancing. |
| 6. He will dance. | 18. We will ask. |
| 7. They have asked. | 19. He has praised. |
| 8. We did not praise. | 20. You have asked. |
| 9. You will ask. | 21. You will call. |
| 10. They fought. | 22. We have fought. |
| 11. They did not dance. | 23. You are calling. |
| 12. We were calling. | 24. I did not praise. |

FIRST CONJUGATION: \bar{A} -VERBS — *continued*

ACTIVE VOICE

THE PLUPERFECT AND THE FUTURE PERFECT TENSES

Both these Tenses are formed, like the Perfect and Aorist, by adding Personal Endings to the Perfect Stem, **amāv-**.

PLUPERFECT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1. 2. 3.	Pf. Stem + eram	amāv- eram	<i>I had loved.</i>
	“ + eras	amāv- erās	<i>Thou hadst loved.</i>
	“ + erat	amāv- erat	<i>He had loved.</i>
Plur. 1. 2. 3.	“ + eramus	amāv- erāmus	<i>We had loved.</i>
	“ + eratis	amāv- erātis	<i>You had loved.</i>
	“ + erant	amāv- erant	<i>They had loved.</i>
FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing. 1. 2. 3.	Pf. Stem + ero	amāv- erō	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
	“ + eris	amāv- eris	<i>Thou wilt have loved.</i>
	“ + erit	amāv- erit	<i>He will have loved.</i>
Plur. 1. 2. 3.	“ + erimus	amāv- erimus	<i>We shall have loved.</i>
	“ + eritis	amāv- eritis	<i>You will have loved.</i>
	“ + erint	amāv- erint	<i>They will have loved.</i>

In the sentence *amat* = *he loves*, the Subject is contained in the Verb, but the Subject may also be a separate word; thus, *Puella amat*, *the girl loves*.

Obs.—The Verb must agree in Person with its Subject; thus, *puella*, the Subject, is of the Third Person, therefore the Verb *amat* is also of the Third Person. See Rule p. 24.

VOCABULARY

Volō, <i>I fly,</i>	Present Stem, volā-	Hasta, <i>a spear.</i>
Vulnerō, <i>I wound,</i>	“ vulnerā-	Puella, <i>a girl.</i>
		Rēgīna, <i>a queen.</i>

EXERCISE IV

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Vocāv-erat. | 11. Nōn saltā-bimus. |
| 2. Pūgnāv-erit. | 12. Rogāv-erātis. |
| 3. Hasta volā-bat. | 13. Puella saltāv-erat. |
| 4. Pūgnā-bit. | 14. Vulnerāv-ērunt. |
| 5. Vocāv-erimus. | 15. Vulnerā-bunt. |
| 6. Vulnerā-mus. | 16. Laudāv-erit. |
| 7. Rogāv-eris. | 17. Vulnerā-tis. |
| 8. Saltāv-erās. | 18. Cantāv-erant. |
| 9. Puella lauda-t. | 19. Vocāv-erint. |
| 10. Vocāv-ērunt. | 20. Pūgnāv-ērunt. |
-
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. They had called. | 11. They did not fight. |
| 2. He will have asked. | 12. You (sing.) had praised. |
| 3. We have fought. | 13. The queen will ask. |
| 4. Ye were dancing. | 14. We shall have fought. |
| 5. The girl will praise. | 15. He had sung. |
| 6. We sang. | 16. The spear will wound. |
| 7. They will have sung. | 17. They do not fight. |
| 8. You (pl.) did not praise. | 18. We were calling. |
| 9. The spear flies. | 19. The girl had danced. |
| 10. We had wounded. | 20. Thou wilt have fought. |

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ae* belong to the First Declension. The Nominative ends in *ā*.

The Cases are formed as follows —

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Mēns- a	<i>a table (f.)</i>	Mēns- ae	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mēns- ae	<i>of a table.</i>	Mēns- ārum	<i>of tables.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mēns- ae	<i>to or for a table.</i>	Mēns- īs	<i>to or for tables.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mēns- am	<i>a table.</i>	Mēns- ās	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Mēns- a	<i>O table.</i>	Mēns- ae	<i>O tables.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mēns- ā	<i>by, with, or from a table.</i>	Mēns- īs	<i>by, with, or from tables.</i>

Most Nouns of the First Declension are of the Feminine Gender.

RULE — The Subject of the Sentence is in the Nominative Case.

Observe that if the Subject is Singular, the Verb must be Singular
 “ “ “ “ “ Plural, “ “ “ “ Plural.

Thus, in the sentence *The girls love*, the Subject, *girls*, is Plural, therefore the Verb must also be Plural, and the Latin will be ‘*Puellae amant.*’ Thus we derive (see bottom p. 22):

RULE — The Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.

Remember that every sentence having a noun for its subject will have its verb in the 3d Person.

VOCABULARY

Decline —

Epistola, -ae, f., *a letter.*

Sagitta, -ae, f., *an arrow.*

EXERCISE V

Point out the Subject and Predicate in each Sentence.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Hastae vulnera-nt. | 11. Epistola laudā-bit. |
| 2. Rēgīna laudā-bat. | 12. Cantāv-erāmus. |
| 3. Nōn pūgnāv-erāmus. | 13. Laudāv-istis. |
| 4. Puellae saltā-bunt. | 14. Nōn pūgnā-bātis. |
| 5. Vocāv-ērunt. | 15. Rēgīnae salta-nt. |
| 6. Rēgīna cantāv-erit. | 16. Puella vocāv-erit. |
| 7. Puellae vocā-bant. | 17. Puellae vocāv-erant. |
| 8. Nōn amā-tis. | 18. Hastae vulnerā-bunt. |
| 9. Rēgīnae laudāv-erant. | 19. Nōn saltāv-istī. |
| 10. Sagittae vulnerāv-ērunt. | 20. Vocāv-erint. |
-
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. The girls do not call. | 11. The arrows were flying. |
| 2. The queen will fight. | 12. The queen had praised. |
| 3. The spears wounded. | 13. We shall have sung. |
| 4. You did not dance. | 14. Ye were asking. |
| 5. I had not fought. | 15. The queen does not dance. |
| 6. The queens praised. | 16. They had fought. |
| 7. The girls were dancing. | 17. We do not praise. |
| 8. The spears will fly. | 18. The girl has not sung. |
| 9. We had sung. | 19. They have asked. |
| 10. Thou didst fight. | 20. We are not praising. |

SECOND CONJUGATION: \bar{E} -VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in \bar{e} belong to the Second Conjugation.

Example — MONĒ-RE, to advise.

Present Stem, mōnē-,

Perfect Stem, mōnū-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM MŌNĒ-

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First Conjugation.]

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + o	monē-ō, p. 16, Obs. 1.	<i>I advise</i> , p. 16, Obs. 1.
2.	“ “ + s	monē-s	<i>Thou advisest.</i>
3.	“ “ + t	monē-t	<i>He advises.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + mus	monē-mus	<i>We advise.</i>
2.	“ “ + tis	monē-tis	<i>You advise.</i>
3.	“ “ + nt	monē-nt	<i>They advise.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bam	monē-bam	<i>I was advising.</i>
2.	“ “ + bas	monē-bās	<i>Thou wast advising.</i>
3.	“ “ + bat	monē-bat	<i>He was advising.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + bamus	monē-bāmus	<i>We were advising.</i>
2.	“ “ + batis	monē-bātis	<i>You were advising.</i>
3.	“ “ + bant	monē-bant	<i>They were advising.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bo	monē-bō	<i>I shall (or will)</i>
2.	“ “ + bis	monē-bis	<i>Thou wilt</i>
3.	“ “ + bit	monē-bit	<i>He will</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + bimus	monē-bimus	<i>We shall (or will)</i>
2.	“ “ + bitis	monē-bitis	<i>You will</i>
3.	“ “ + bunt	monē-bunt	<i>They will</i>

RULE — The Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case. See page 3.

Thus —	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Transitive Verb</i>	<i>Object</i>
	The queen	loves	the girl.
	Rēgina (Nom.)	amat	puellam (Accus.)

VOCABULARY

Verbs of Second Conjugation like *moneō*

Doce-ō, *I teach,*

Tene-ō, *I hold,*

Time-ō, *I fear,*

Present Stem, doce-.

“ tenē-

“ timē-

EXERCISE VI

Point out the Subject and Object (where there is one).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Docē-mus puellam. ¹ | 11. Nōn pūgnāv-istī. |
| 2. Tenē-bant hastās. | 12. Voca-t rēgīnam. |
| 3. Tene-t hastam. | 13. Hasta volāv-erit. |
| 4. Timē-bunt rēgīnam. | 14. Laudā-mus puellam. |
| 5. Puellae nōn time-nt. | 15. Tenē-bātis hastās. |
| 6. Rēgīna saltāv-erat. | 16. Nōn doce-bitis. |
| 7. Tenē-bam epistolam. | 17. Tene-t epistolam. |
| 8. Hastae vulnera-nt. | 18. Timē-bat hastam. |
| 9. Nōn timē-bō hastās. | 19. Rēgīnae time-nt. |
| 10. Docē-tis puellās. | 20. Nōn pūgnāv-erāmus. |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. We fear the queen. | 11. They were holding letters. |
| 2. Ye teach the girls. | 12. You will fear the spear. |
| 3. The girl will fear. | 13. Thou didst not call. |
| 4. They hold a spear. | 14. Spears had wounded. |
| 5. Ye were not teaching. | 15. They will teach girls. |
| 6. Thou dost fear. | 16. The girls were fearing. |
| 7. We had not danced. | 17. You will not have fought. |
| 8. He praised the letter. | 18. Thou teachest the queen. |
| 9. I will teach the girl. | 19. They fear the spears. |
| 10. He is not fighting. | 20. He called the girl. |

¹ The correct Latin order is not alluded to till a later exercise; it can, of course, be insisted on from the first in the English-Latin exercise. Until the correct order is used in the Exercises, require the pupil to rearrange each sentence that contains an object.

SECOND CONJUGATION: \bar{E} -VERBS — *continued*MONĒ-RE, *to advise*

Present Stem, monē-, Perfect Stem, monu-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM *MONU-*

The Perfect Stem of any regular Verb of the Second Conjugation is found by changing the last letter of the Present Stem from \bar{e} into *u*. Thus —

Present Stem, monē-, Perfect Stem, monu-.
 “ “ *docē-, “ “ docu-.*

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First Conjugation.]

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + <i>i</i>	monu- <i>I</i>	<i>I have</i>	} <i>advised.</i>
2.	“ + <i>isti</i>	monu- <i>isti</i>	<i>Thou hast</i>	
3.	“ + <i>it</i>	monu- <i>it</i>	<i>He has</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + <i>imus</i>	monu- <i>imus</i>	<i>We have</i>	
2.	“ + <i>istis</i>	monu- <i>istis</i>	<i>You have</i>	
3.	“ + <i>ērunt</i> or + <i>ēre</i>	monu- <i>ērunt</i> or monu- <i>ēre</i>	<i>They have</i>	
PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + <i>eram</i>	monu- <i>eram</i>	<i>I had advised.</i>	
2.	“ + <i>eras</i>	monu- <i>erās</i>	<i>Thou hadst advised.</i>	
3.	“ + <i>erat</i>	monu- <i>erat</i>	<i>He had advised.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + <i>eramus</i>	monu- <i>erāmus</i>	<i>We had advised.</i>	
2.	“ + <i>eratis</i>	monu- <i>erātis</i>	<i>You had advised.</i>	
3.	“ + <i>erant</i>	monu- <i>erant</i>	<i>They had advised.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + <i>ero</i>	monu- <i>erō</i>	<i>I shall have advised.</i>	
2.	“ + <i>eris</i>	monu- <i>eris</i>	<i>Thou wilt have advised.</i>	
3.	“ + <i>erit</i>	monu- <i>erit</i>	<i>He will have advised.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + <i>erimus</i>	monu- <i>erimus</i>	<i>We shall have advised.</i>	
2.	“ + <i>eritis</i>	monu- <i>eritis</i>	<i>You will have advised.</i>	
3.	“ + <i>erint</i>	monu- <i>erint</i>	<i>They will have advised.</i>	

VOCABULARY

Aqua, -ae, f., *water*.Īra, -ae, f., *anger*.

EXERCISE VII

Point out the Subject and Object.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Tenu-ī hastam. | 11. Nōn time-ō ĩram. |
| 2. Docu-erās puellās. | 12. Docu-istī puellam. |
| 3. Rēgīna timu-erit. | 13. Rēgīna monu-erit. |
| 4. Tenu-īmus sagittās. | 14. Sagittae volā-bunt. |
| 5. Timu-erātis aquam. | 15. Tenē-tis sagittās. |
| 6. Laudā-bitis epistolās. | 16. Nōn monu-istis. |
| 7. Puellae saltāv-ērunt. | 17. Timu-erant hastās. |
| 8. Rēgīna time-t hastam. | 18. Docu-eris rēgīnam. |
| 9. Laudāv-erant puellam. | 19. Puellae cantā-bant. |
| 10. Puellae timu-ērunt. | 20. Timu-erint rēgīnam. |
| 1. We held spears. | 12. You are not praising. |
| 2. You do not fear anger. | 13. They fear the water. |
| 3. The girl had not taught. | 14. The girls had not fought. |
| 4. Thou didst teach the girl. | 15. I did not praise the girl. |
| 5. We praised the letter. | 16. The queen has not
feared. |
| 6. I did not fear the arrow. | 17. The arrow has wounded. |
| 7. We do not praise the girl. | 18. The spears did not
wound. |
| 8. We shall not fight. | 19. Thou hadst taught the
queen. |
| 9. He was teaching the girl. | 20. Thou art holding a letter. |
| 10. They had held the arrows. | |
| 11. The queen will have ad-
vised. | |

NOUNS

SECOND DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *ī* belong to the Second Declension.

The Nominative ends in *ūs* or *ēr*, if the Noun is Masculine or Feminine. Feminine nouns in this Declension are rather few.

The Nominative ends in *ŭm*, if the Noun is Neuter.

MASCULINE

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Dōmīn-<i>us</i>	<i>a lord (m.).</i>	Domin-<i>ī</i>	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Domin-<i>ī</i>	<i>of a lord.</i>	Domin-<i>ōrum</i>	<i>of lords.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Domin-<i>ō</i>	<i>to or for a lord.</i>	Domin-<i>īs</i>	<i>to or for lords.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Domin-<i>um</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	Domin-<i>ōs</i>	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Domin-<i>e</i>	<i>O lord.</i>	Domin-<i>ī</i>	<i>O lords.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Domin-<i>ō</i>	<i>by, with, or from a lord.¹</i>	Domin-<i>īs</i>	<i>by, with, or from lords.¹</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Māgīster	<i>a master (m.).</i>	Magistr-<i>ī</i>	<i>masters.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Magistr-<i>ī</i>	<i>of a master.</i>	Magistr-<i>ōrum</i>	<i>of masters.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Magistr-<i>ō</i>	<i>to or for a master.</i>	Magistr-<i>īs</i>	<i>to or for masters.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Magistr-<i>um</i>	<i>a master.</i>	Magistr-<i>ōs</i>	<i>masters.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Magister	<i>O master.</i>	Magistr-<i>ī</i>	<i>O masters.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Magistr-<i>ō</i>	<i>by, with, or from a master.¹</i>	Magistr-<i>īs</i>	<i>by, with, or from masters.¹</i>

The Case-endings of *dominus* and *magister* are exactly alike except in the Nominative and Vocative Singular.

Observe that in declining *magister* the *e* is dropped in all Cases except Nominative and Vocative Singular.

¹ A Preposition is required to give this meaning to the Ablative of *dominus* and *magister*, or of any word which is the name of a person.

VOCABULARY

Like *Dominus*.

Serv-us, -ī, m., a *slave*.

Amīc-us, -ī, m., a *friend*.

Like *Magister*.

Liber, librī, m., a *book*.

EXERCISE VIII

Point out the Subject and Object.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Magister lauda-t servum. | 11. Servī time-nt dominum. |
| 2. Puellae tenē-bant librōs. | 12. Rēgīna lauda-t librum. |
| 3. Rēgīna amāv-it amīcum. | 13. Hasta vulnerā-bit servum. |
| 4. Nōn timu-ērunt dominum. | 14. Puella timu-it aquam. |
| 5. Amīcī vocā-bunt servōs. | 15. Nōn tenē-bimus hastās. |
| 6. Servī nōn pūgnāv-erant. | 16. Magister doce-t puellās. |
| 7. Rēgīna tenu-erit hastam. | 17. Amā-bātis magistrōs. |
| 8. Laudā-bāmus amīcōs. | 18. Servī tenē-bunt sagittās. |
| 9. Hastae vulnerāv-ērunt. | 19. Vulnerāv-istī rēgīnam. |
| 10. Docu-erimus puellās. | 20. Nōn laudāv-istis librōs. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The slaves feared the queen. | 11. The spear wounded the girl. |
| 2. The friend will hold spears. | 12. You were holding the book. |
| 3. The girl fears the slaves. | 13. The girls have not sung. |
| 4. I did not praise the girl. | 14. Thou hast called the slaves. |
| 5. The master had taught. | 15. The queen loves the friends. |
| 6. We will praise the book. | 16. We fear the master. |
| 7. You (sing.) do not fear water. | 17. You had held the spear. |
| 8. I had called a slave. | 18. We did not call the girl. |
| 9. The girls love the queen. | 19. We were teaching the slaves. |
| 10. They will not have fought. | 20. They praised the letters. |

SECOND DECLENSION — *continued*

MASCULINE

A few words ending in *er* do not drop the *e* in declension, as *magister* does.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Puer	<i>a boy (m).</i>	Puer-ī	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Puer-ī	<i>of a boy.</i>	Puer-ōrum	<i>of boys.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Puer-ō	<i>to or for a boy.</i>	Puer-īs	<i>to or for boys.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Puer-um	<i>a boy.</i>	Puer-ōs	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Puer	<i>O boy.</i>	Puer-ī	<i>O boys.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Puer-ō	<i>by, with, or from a boy.¹</i>	Puer-īs	<i>by, with, or from boys.¹</i>

NEUTER

The Nominative Singular of Neuter Nouns of the Second Declension ends in *um*.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Bell-um	<i>war (n.).</i>	Bell-a	<i>wars.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Bell-ī	<i>of war.</i>	Bell-ōrum	<i>of wars.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Bell-ō	<i>to or for war.</i>	Bell-īs	<i>to or for wars.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Bell-um	<i>war.</i>	Bell-a	<i>wars.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Bell-um	<i>O war.</i>	Bell-a	<i>O wars.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Bell-ō	<i>by, with, or from war.</i>	Bell-īs	<i>by, with, or from wars.</i>

In all the Declensions the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative of Neuter Nouns are alike, and the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural end in *ā*.

¹ A Preposition is required. See p. 30.

VOCABULARY

Dōn-um, -ī, n., *a gift.*Terre-ō, *I frighten.*Tēl-um, -ī, n., *a dart.**Present Stem, terrē-.*

EXERCISE IX

[*N. B.* — In Latin the Object is generally placed before its Verb.]

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Tēla nōn terre-nt. | 11. Puerī tēla tenē-bunt. |
| 2. Puer dōna lauda-t. | 12. Hastās nōn timu-imus. |
| 3. Vocā-bās puerōs. | 13. Rēgīnae vocāv-erant. |
| 4. Tenē-bimus tēla. | 14. Amāv-imus rēgīnam. |
| 5. Puella librum tenu-it. | 15. Puer servōs vocā-bat. |
| 6. Laudāv-istis amīcōs. | 16. Magister puerōs docu-it. |
| 7. Hasta servum vulnera-t. | 17. Sagittae vulnerā-bunt. |
| 8. Rēgīna nōn saltāv-erit. | 18. Dominus servum lauda-t. |
| 9. Puellae aquam time-nt. | 19. Tenu-erātis epistolās. |
| 10. Servi puerum amā-bant. | 20. Puellae saltāv-ērunt. |

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The boys loved books. | 11. You (s.) will have sung. |
| 2. We did not fear war. | 12. The girl held letters. |
| 3. The queen was calling. | 13. Masters will teach boys. |
| 4. Ye have taught boys. | 14. Slaves fear darts. |
| 5. I will praise the gifts. | 15. We had called the girl. |
| 6. The slaves feared water. | 16. They praised the gifts. |
| 7. Boys will hold arrows. | 17. The queen will not fight. |
| 8. The darts wound the boys. | 18. You (pl.) were not singing. |
| 9. The girls are not dancing. | 19. They frightened the girl. |
| 10. We do not fear boys. | 20. The slaves had fought. |

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in a Consonant¹ belong to the Third Conjugation.

Example — RĒG-ĒRE, to rule

Present Stem, rĕg-,

Perfect Stem, rĕx-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM RĒG-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + o	reg-ō	<i>I rule.</i>
2.	“ “ + is	reg-is	<i>Thou rulest.</i>
3.	“ “ + it	reg-it	<i>He rules.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + imus	reg-imus	<i>We rule.</i>
2.	“ “ + itis	reg-itis	<i>You rule.</i>
3.	“ “ + unt	reg-unt	<i>They rule.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + ēbam	reg-ēbam	<i>I was ruling.</i>
2.	“ “ + ēbas	reg-ēbās	<i>Thou wast ruling.</i>
3.	“ “ + ēbat	reg-ēbat	<i>He was ruling.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + ēbamus	reg-ēbāmus	<i>We were ruling.</i>
2.	“ “ + ēbatis	reg-ēbātis	<i>You were ruling.</i>
3.	“ “ + ēbant	reg-ēbant	<i>They were ruling.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Present Stem + am	reg-am	<i>I shall (or will)</i>
2.	“ “ + es	reg-ēs	<i>Thou wilt</i>
3.	“ “ + et	reg-et	<i>He will</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + emus	reg-ēmus	<i>We shall (or will)</i>
2.	“ “ + etis	reg-ētis	<i>You will</i>
3.	“ “ + ent	reg-ent	<i>They will</i>

The Engl.-Lat. sentences of the following Exercises may be analyzed according to the method described on page 3. When the Subject is contained in the Verb, S. should be placed over the termination, thus —

V. I. S. S. V. I.
Saltā-mus = *We dance.*

¹ Or in *u*.

VOCABULARY

Verbs of Third Conjugation

Dūc-ō, <i>I lead,</i>	<i>Present Stem, dūc-</i>	<i>Perfect Stem, dūx-</i>
Mitt-ō, <i>I send,</i>	“ mitt-	“ mīs-
Scrib-ō, <i>I write,</i>	“ scrib-	“ scrips-

EXERCISE X

s.	v. t.	o.	v. t.	s.	o.
1. Puer scrib-ēbat librum.			11. Dūc-ēbat puellās.		
2. Mitt-ent servōs.			12. Servus puerum dūc-et.		
3. Puer aquam time-t.			13. Amīcī dōna mitt-unt.		
4. Puerum nōn mitt-unt.			14. Laudāv-erāmus librōs.		
5. Librōs scrib-ēbat.			15. Dūc-ēbātis puellās.		
6. Epistolam scrib-ētis.			16. Vulnerāv-istī magistrum		
7. Docu-ērunt puerōs.			17. Rēgīnās docu-erāmus.		
8. Puer dōna mitt-et.			18. Timu-ērunt sagittās.		
9. Puella librum scrib-it.			19. Servī tēla mitt-ent.		
10. Nōn mitt-itis servum.			20. Puerī servōs voca-nt.		

Analyse the following Sentences —

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. We will send a slave. | 11. The girls will dance. |
| 2. The queen writes books. | 12. The queen held a spear. |
| 3. You (s.) were leading a boy. | 13. They will send letters. |
| 4. Friends will send gifts. | 14. We are leading boys. |
| 5. We write letters. | 15. We will write books. |
| 6. The boys were writing. | 16. The master taught girls. |
| 7. The girls loved books. | 17. We will praise the queen. |
| 8. We had taught boys. | 18. You (pl.) had held letters. |
| 9. You (pl.) send arrows. | 19. The girl will send gifts. |
| 10. They had called a slave. | 20. Friends write letters. |

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS — *continued*REG-ERE, *to rule**Present Stem, rĕg-, Perfect Stem, rĕx-.*

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM *RĒX-*

The Perf. Stem of Verbs of the Third Conjugation cannot be found from the Pres. Stem; it must be looked up.

[The Personal Endings are the same as in the First and Second Conjugations.]

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + <i>i</i>	<i>rĕx-ī</i>	<i>I have</i>	<i>I ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + <i>isti</i>	<i>rĕx-istī</i>	<i>Thou hast</i>	<i>Thou didst rule.</i>
3.	“ “ + <i>it</i>	<i>rĕx-it</i>	<i>He has</i>	<i>He ruled.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + <i>imus</i>	<i>rĕx-imus</i>	<i>We have</i>	<i>We ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + <i>istis</i>	<i>rĕx-istis</i>	<i>You have</i>	<i>You ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + <i>ērunt</i> or + <i>ĕre</i>	<i>rĕx-ērunt</i> or <i>rĕx-ĕre</i>	<i>They have</i>	<i>They ruled.</i>
} <i>ruled.</i>				
PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Perf. Stem + <i>eram</i>	<i>rĕx-eram</i>	<i>I had ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + <i>eras</i>	<i>rĕx-erās</i>	<i>Thou hadst ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + <i>erat</i>	<i>rĕx-erat</i>	<i>He had ruled.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ “ + <i>eramus</i>	<i>rĕx-erāmus</i>	<i>We had ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + <i>eratis</i>	<i>rĕx-erātis</i>	<i>You had ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + <i>erant</i>	<i>rĕx-erant</i>	<i>They had ruled.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Perf. Stem + <i>ero</i>	<i>rĕx-erō</i>	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + <i>eris</i>	<i>rĕx-eris</i>	<i>Thou wilt have ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + <i>erit</i>	<i>rĕx-erit</i>	<i>He will have ruled.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ “ + <i>erimus</i>	<i>rĕx-erimus</i>	<i>We shall have ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + <i>eritis</i>	<i>rĕx-eritis</i>	<i>You will have ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + <i>erint</i>	<i>rĕx-erint</i>	<i>They will have ruled.</i>	

Obs. — When the Subject consists of two or more Nouns joined by ‘and,’ the Verb must be Plural; thus, *Puer et puella cantant, the boy and the girl sing.* When the Object consists of two or more Nouns joined by ‘and,’ both must be in the Accus.; thus, *Amō puerum et puellam, I love the boy and the girl.*

VOCABULARY

Fili-us, -ī, m., *a son.*

Iūlia, -ae, f., *Julia.*

Nūnti-us, ī, m., *a messenger.*

Et, *and.*

EXERCISE XI

s.

o.

v. t.

1. Rēgīna nūntiōs nōn mīs-erat.
2. Puerī epistolās scrīps-ērunt.
3. Servus puerum et puellam dūx-erit.
4. Puer et puella dōnum mīs-erant.
5. Librōs et epistolās scrīps-erāmus.
6. Magister filium et puellam docu-it.
7. Rēgīna et Iūlia dōna mitt-ent.
8. Hastam et sagittās tenē-bāmus.
9. Puer et servus aquam time-nt.
10. Tēla et sagittam timu-istis.
11. Servōs et nūntiōs vocāv-erātis.
12. Rēgīna et Iūlia epistolās scrīb-ent.

1. The boys and the girls wrote letters.
2. We had sent a slave and a messenger.
3. The queen will have sent arrows and spears.
4. The slaves had led the boy and the girl.
5. We have written letters and books.
6. You will send slaves and messengers.
7. The girl and the boy were calling the queen.
8. The spears wounded the queen and the slave.
9. You had sent books and gifts.
10. Julia and the girls will have sung.
11. The boys are holding darts and arrows.
12. We fear the master and the queen.

ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are words which qualify Nouns, and as Nouns are of various Genders, Adjectives are declined in different forms according to the Gender.

Adjectives of Three Terminations are those which have one form for the Masculine Gender, another for the Feminine, and a third for the Neuter. Thus —

The Masculine is declined like a Masculine Noun of the Second Declension.

The Feminine is declined like a Feminine Noun of the First Declension.

The Neuter is declined like a Neuter Noun of the Second Declension.

BŎNUS = *good*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Bon- us	bon- ă	bon- um	Bon- ī	bon- ae	bon- ă
<i>Gen.</i>	Bon- ī	bon- ae	bon- ī	Bon- ōrum	bon- ārum	bon- ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Bon- ō	bon- ae	bon- ō	Bon- īs	bon- īs	bon- īs
<i>Acc.</i>	Bon- um	bon- am	bon- um	Bon- ōs	bon- ās	bon- ă
<i>Voc.</i>	Bon- e	bon- ă	bon- um	Bon- ī	bon- ae	bon- ă
<i>Abl.</i>	Bon- ō	bon- ā	bon- ō	Bon- īs	bon- īs	bon- īs

Bonus is declined in the Masculine like *dominus*, in the Feminine like *mēnsa*, and in the Neuter like *bellum*.

RULE—An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case; thus, *Rēgīna bona*, a *good queen*. *Rēgīna* is Feminine Nominative Singular, therefore *bona* must also be Feminine Nominative Singular to agree with *rēgīna*.

VOCABULARY

Māgn-us, -a, -um, *great*.Me-us, -a, -um, *my, mine*.Long-us, -a, -um, *long*.Tu-us, -a, -um, *your (thy, thine)*.Parv-us, -a, -um, *small, little*.Mult-us, -a, -um, *much, many*.

EXERCISE XII

[*N. B.* — In Latin the Adjective generally stands after the Noun which it qualifies. In translating from Latin, place the Adjective before the Noun, and be careful to use good English always.]

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Servī meī scrib-ent. | 7. Librōs longōs scrib-is. |
| 2. Hasta longa terrē-bat. | 8. Puellam parvam time-t. |
| 3. Rēgīna bona lauda-t. | 9. Librum parvum tenē-tis. |
| 4. Fīlius parvus mīs-erat. | 10. Dōna māgna mitt-ēs. |
| 5. Hastās longās time-ō. | 11. Sagittās tuās timē-mus. |
| 6. Puerōs meōs laudāv-it. | 12. Servum tuum vocāv-istī. |
| 13. Fīlius tuus servum meum docē-bat. | |
| 14. Rēgīna māgna librōs tuōs laudāv-it. | |
| 15. Nūntius epistolās meās tenu-it. | |
| 16. Dōna multa et epistolās longās mīs-imus. | |
| 17. Amīcī tuī fīlium meum docu-erant. | |
| 18. Librōs māgnōs et epistolās longās scrips-istī. | |

- Your son has written a long letter.
- My slaves had led the little girls.
- We shall have sent great books.
- You were holding arrows and long spears.
- The queen praised my gifts and your letters.
- The little girls do not fear the water.
- We have sent many slaves and messengers.
- The good queen will praise the little boys.
- The long spear has not wounded my slave.
- Your books will teach the boys and girls.
- The master was teaching many boys.
- We have written a great book and many letters.

ADJECTIVES — *continued*

Besides Adjectives in *-us, -a, -um*, there are others of Three Terminations in *-er, -a, -um*.

NĪGER = *black*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-a
<i>Voc.</i>	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
<i>Abl.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs

TENER = *tender*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-ī	Tener-ōrum	tener-ārum	tener-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Tener-ō	tener-ae	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	Tener-um	tener-am	tener-um	Tener-ōs	tener-ās	tener-a
<i>Voc.</i>	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
<i>Abl.</i>	Tener-ō	tener-ā	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs

Niger is declined in the Masculine like *magister*, and drops the *e*.

Tener " " *puer*, and keeps the *e*.

Both are declined in the Feminine like *mēnsa*, and in the Neuter like *bellum*.

N. B. — Tuus = *your*, when speaking to one person.

Vester = *your*, " more than one person.

Always use 'tuus' for *your*, unless it is clear that more than one person is being addressed.

VOCABULARY

Like *Niger*.Pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *beautiful*.Vester, -tra, -trum, *your*.Noster, -tra, -trum, *our*.Like *Tener*.Miser, -a, -um, *wretched*.

EXERCISE XIII

s.

o.

v. t.

1. Puerī parvī servōs nigrōs timē-bant.
2. Servī nostrī hastās multās tenu-ērunt.
3. Rēgīna nostra puerōs bonōs laudā-bit.
4. Puellae pulchrae amīcum vestrum dūx-ērunt.
5. Puerōs parvōs et puellās tenerās nōn timē-mus.
6. Filiūm meum et servōs vestrōs docu-ī.
7. Tēla multa et hastās longās mīs-istī.
8. Puella pulchra servum miserum dūc-ēbat.
9. Filiī nostrī dōna tua laudā-bunt.
10. Amīcī vestrī epistolās multās mitt-ent.
11. Māgna dōna et librōs multōs mīs-erātis.
12. Puerī parvī epistolās parvās scrīb-unt.

1. Our sons were calling your slaves.
2. The black slaves feared the long spears.
3. We praised the beautiful girl and the little boy.
4. You (sing.) will teach your son and our slaves.
5. The good queen had sent many messengers.
6. Our friends write many books and long letters.
7. We shall have called our slaves.
8. Our spears wounded the wretched queen.
9. You (pl.) will have praised our friends.
10. The little boys will praise the beautiful gifts.
11. You (sing.) had sent your son and my friend.
12. The tender boys and the slaves did not fight.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī-VERBS

Verbs whose Present Stem ends in *ī* belong to the Fourth Conjugation.

Example — AUDĪ-RE, to hear

Present Stem, audī-

Perfect Stem, audīv-.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM AUDĪ-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing.	1. Pres. Stem + o	audi-ō p.16, Obs.1	<i>I hear.</i>
	2. " " + s	audi-s	<i>Thou hearest.</i>
	3. " " + t	audi-t	<i>He hears.</i>
Plur.	1. " " + mus	audi-mus	<i>We hear.</i>
	2. " " + tis	audi-tis	<i>You hear.</i>
	3. " " + unt	audi-unt	<i>They hear.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing.	1. Pres. Stem + ebam	audi-ēbam	<i>I was hearing.</i>
	2. " " + ebas	audi-ēbās	<i>Thou wast hearing.</i>
	3. " " + ebat	audi-ēbat	<i>He was hearing.</i>
Plur.	1. " " + ebamus	audi-ēbāmus	<i>We were hearing.</i>
	2. " " + ebatis	audi-ēbātis	<i>You were hearing.</i>
	3. " " + ebant	audi-ēbant	<i>They were hearing.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing.	1. Pres. Stem + am	audi-am	<i>I shall (or will)</i>
	2. " " + es	audi-ēs	<i>Thou wilt</i>
	3. " " + et	audi-et	<i>He will</i>
Plur.	1. " " + emus	audi-ēmus	<i>We shall (or will)</i>
	2. " " + etis	audi-ētis	<i>You will</i>
	3. " " + ent	audi-ent	<i>They will</i>

Observe that in the Imperfect and Future the Personal Endings are the same as those of the Third Conjugation, but in the Present they are slightly different.

VOCABULARY

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation like *audiō*

Ērudi-ō, *I instruct.*

Pūni-ō, *I punish.*

Impedi-ō, *I hinder.*

Mūr-us, -ī, m., *a wall.*

EXERCISE XIV

S.

O.

V. T.

1. Amīcus bonus filiū meum ērudi-t.
2. Mūrī māgnī nūntiōs nostrōs impedi-ēbant.
3. Magister noster puerōs nōn pūni-et.
4. Servōs nostrōs et filiū tuum ērudī-mus.
5. Rēgīna pulchra servum miserum nōn pūni-t.
6. Mūrus māgnus et aqua nūntium impedi-ent.
7. Tēla multa et hastam longam tenu-istis.
8. Amīcī nostrī librōs multōs scrīps-ērunt.
9. Puella pulchra māgna dōna laudāv-erit.
10. Magister bonus filiōs tuōs pūni-ēbat.
11. Sagittās et hastās longās timu-imus.
12. Puellās tenerās et puerōs parvōs ērudī-tis.

1. The long spears were hindering the little boys.
2. Good masters will instruct our sons.
3. The great queen does not punish the slaves.
4. You do not instruct the boys and girls.
5. The great wall hinders our messengers.
6. Many arrows had wounded the wretched queen.
7. Our friends will praise our letters.
8. The tender girls did not fear the darts.
9. Our letters will instruct the little girl.
10. We shall have sent books and many gifts.
11. The beautiful girls were holding the books.
12. I shall punish my son and your slaves.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī-VERBS—*continued*AUDĪ-RE, *to hear**Present Stem, audī-*,*Perfect Stem, audīv-*.

ACTIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PERFECT STEM AUDĪV-

The Perfect Stem of a regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation may be found by adding *v* to the Present Stem; thus —

Present Stem, audī-,*Perfect Stem, audīv-*.

[The Personal Endings are the same in all Conjugations.]

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + i	audīv- ī	<i>I have</i>	<i>I heard.</i>
2.	“ + isti	audīv- istī	<i>Thou hast</i>	<i>Thou didst hear.</i>
3.	“ + it	audīv- it	<i>He has</i>	<i>He heard.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + imus	audīv- imus	<i>We have</i>	<i>We heard.</i>
2.	“ + istis	audīv- istis	<i>You have</i>	<i>You heard.</i>
3.	“ + ērunt or + ēre	audīv- ērunt or audīv- ēre	<i>They have</i>	<i>They heard.</i>
			} <i>heard.</i>	
PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + eram	audīv- eram	<i>I had heard.</i>	
2.	“ + eras	audīv- erās	<i>Thou hadst heard.</i>	
3.	“ + erat	audīv- erat	<i>He had heard.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + eramus	audīv- erāmus	<i>We had heard.</i>	
2.	“ + eratis	audīv- erātis	<i>You had heard.</i>	
3.	“ + erant	audīv- erant	<i>They had heard.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Pf. Stem + ero	audīv- erō	<i>I shall have heard.</i>	
2.	“ + eris	audīv- eris	<i>Thou wilt have heard.</i>	
3.	“ + erit	audīv- erit	<i>He will have heard.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + erimus	audīv- erimus	<i>We shall have heard.</i>	
2.	“ + eritis	audīv- eritis	<i>You will have heard.</i>	
3.	“ + erint	audīv- erint	<i>They will have heard.</i>	

RULE—The Genitive Case is used to denote Possession. It shows to whom a thing belongs; thus, *Pueri liber*, *the boy's book*, or, *the book of the boy*.

VOCABULARY

Claud-ō, <i>I shut</i> (3),	<i>Present Stem</i> , claud-	<i>Perfect Stem</i> , claus-
Frang-ō, <i>I break</i> (3),	“ frang-	“ frēg-
Port-a, -ae, f., <i>a gate</i> .		
Oppid-um, -ī, n., <i>a town</i> .		

EXERCISE XV

1. Rēgīnae filius pūgna-t.
2. Servī amīcus time-t.
3. Puerī librum tenē-s.
4. Puellae dōna laud-ō.
5. Servōrum tēla vola-nt.
6. Oppidī portam claud-ēs.
7. Puerī hastās frēg-ī.
8. Rēgīnārum iram time-ō.
9. Magistrī filium dūc-it.
10. Magistrī puerōs doce-nt.
11. Rēgīna nostra servōs vestrōs pūnīv-erit.
12. Magistrī bonī puerōs multōs ērudīv-erant.
13. Sagittae multae et hastae impedīv-ērunt.
14. Amīcus tuus dōna multa mitt-et.
15. Servus niger oppidī portās claus-erit.
16. Rēgīnae filiōs et servōs ērudīv-istī.
17. Hastās longās et sagittās frēg-erāmus.
18. Mūrī māgnī nūntium tuum impedīv-erant.

1. We will shut the great gate of the town.
2. The sons of the queen had broken many arrows.
3. The wall of the town will have hindered our messenger.
4. You have praised the gifts of the girls.
5. Our friends were writing a great book.
6. The black slave was leading the little girl.
7. You have not shut the gate of the town.
8. The slaves held many arrows and spears.
9. We will instruct the little son of the slave.
10. The queen's friends had sent the messengers.
11. We do not fear the slaves' arrows.
12. You have broken the gates and the great wall.

TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

ACTIVE VOICE

Present	Amō ¹ Mone-ō Reg-ō Audi-ō	amā-s monē-s reg-is audi-s	ama-t ² mone-t reg-it audi-t	amā-mus monē-mus reg-imus audi-mus	amā-tis monē-tis reg-itis audi-tis	ama-nt. mone-nt. reg-unt. audi-unt.	
Imperfect	Amā- Monē- Reg- Audi- }	bam ēbam	bās ēbās	bat ēbat	bāmus ēbāmus	bātis ēbātis	bant. ēbant.
Fut. Simp.	Amā- Monē- Reg- Audi- }	bō am	bis ēs	bit et	bimus ēmus	bitis ētis	bunt. ent.
Perfect & Aorist	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audi- }	ī	istī	it	imus	istis	ērunt or ēre
Pluper- fect	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audi- }	eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant.
Fut. Perf.	Amāv- Monu- Rēx- Audi- }	erō	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erint

ENGLISH

Present. — *I love, am loving, do love, etc.*

Imperfect. — *I was loving, etc.*

Future Simple. — *I shall or will love, etc.*

Perfect. — *I have loved, etc.*

Aorist. — *I loved or did love, etc.*

Pluperfect. — *I had loved.*

Future Perfect. — *I shall or will have-loved.*

¹ The First Person Singular Present is *amō* for *amao*.

² See p. 16, Obs. 1.

RECAPITULATORY

Active Voice, Four Conjugations

1. Ērudiv-erant.	13. Dūx-erimus.	25. Tene-nt.
2. Pūgnā-s.	14. Claus-eris.	26. Claud-ēbātis.
3. Scrips-erint.	15. Vocāv-erās.	27. Scrib-ētis.
4. Docē-s.	16. Mitt-unt.	28. Mīs-imus.
5. Mīs-ērunt.	17. Terrē-tis.	29. Laudā-bit.
6. Vulnera-t.	18. Frēg-istī.	30. Tenu-eram.
7. Rogā-bō.	19. Docu-eritis.	31. Terrē-mus.
8. Impedi-ēs.	20. Vulnerā-tis.	32. Scrib-am.
9. Tenu-erat.	21. Frang-itis.	33. Claus-it.
10. Volā-bant.	22. Ērudi-ēmus.	34. Terru-erō.
11. Timu-imus.	23. Vocāv-istis.	35. Ērudī-tis.
12. Saltā-bis.	24. Cantā-bāmus.	36. Pūni-ent.

1. Thou callest.	13. We are writing.
2. We shall hold.	14. Ye hinder.
3. You were leading.	15. We have broken.
4. They will have sent.	16. Thou fearest.
5. I had feared.	17. Ye did not fear.
6. Ye are teaching.	18. We taught.
7. They punish.	19. I shall send.
8. We do not ask.	20. Thou dost punish.
9. I will shut.	21. He wounds.
10. Thou didst send.	22. Ye were praising.
11. Ye had led.	23. Thou wilt hinder.
12. Thou wilt have held.	24. Thou dost lead.

NOUNS

THIRD DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *is* belong to the Third Declension. The Nominative ending is various, and Nouns of all three Genders belong to the Third Declension.

The Third Declension has two divisions—

1. Nouns which increase; that is, which have more syllables in the Genitive Singular than in the Nominative Singular.¹
2. Nouns which do not increase; that is, which have the same number of syllables in the Genitive Singular as in the Nominative Singular.²

I. INCREASING NOUNS
MASCULINE AND FEMININE

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Iūdex	<i>a judge (m.)</i>	Iūdic-ēs	<i>judges.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Iūdic-is	<i>of a judge.</i>	Iūdic-um	<i>of judges.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Iūdic-ī	<i>to or for a judge.</i>	Iūdic-ibus	<i>to or for judges.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Iūdic-em	<i>a judge.</i>	Iūdic-ēs	<i>judges.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Iūdex	<i>O judge.</i>	Iūdic-ēs	<i>O judges.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Iūdic-e	<i>by, with, or from a judge.³</i>	Iūdic-ibus	<i>by, with, or from judges.³</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Virgō	<i>a virgin (f.)</i>	Virgin-ēs	<i>virgins.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Virgin-is	<i>of a virgin.</i>	Virgin-um	<i>of virgins.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Virgin-ī	<i>to or for a virgin.</i>	Virgin-ibus	<i>to or for virgins.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Virgin-em	<i>a virgin.</i>	Virgin-ēs	<i>virgins.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Virgō	<i>O virgin.</i>	Virgin-ēs	<i>O virgins.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Virgin-e	<i>by, with, or from a virgin.³</i>	Virgin-ibus	<i>by, with, or from virgins.³</i>

Observe that the Nominative and Vocative Singular is *iūdex*, but that all the other cases are formed by adding certain endings to the stem *iūdic-*; this stem is found by taking away *-is* from the Genitive Singular.

¹ These are called Imparisyllabic.

² These are called Parisyllabic.

³ Require a Preposition for this meaning.

VOCABULARY

Words of the Third Declension

Decline —

Rēx, rēg-is, m., *a king.*

Mīles, mīlīt-is, m., *a soldier.*

Vōx, vōc-is, f., *a voice.*

Leō, leōn-is, m., *a lion.*

EXERCISE XVI

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Iūdic-ēs scrīb-ēbant. | 7. Vōx rēg-is terre-t. |
| 2. Mīlit-em timu-imus. | 8. Puer leōn-em time-t. |
| 3. Rēg-ēs pūgnāv-ērunt. | 9. Mīlit-ēs pūgnāv-erant. |
| 4. Rēg-is vōc-em audi-ō. | 10. Rēg-um filiōs docē-s. |
| 5. Leōn-ēs timē-bis. | 11. Virgin-em laudā-bās. |
| 6. Rēg-em vocāv-istī. | 12. Iūdic-ēs pūni-ent. |
| 13. Mīlit-ēs vōc-em rēg-is nōn audīv-ērunt. | |
| 14. Puerī parvī leōn-em vulnerāv-erant. | |
| 15. Mīlit-um hastās longās frēg-imus. | |
| 16. Rēg-is amīcī nūntiōs multōs mīs-erant. | |
| 17. Puella tenera leōn-is vōc-em timē-bat. | |
| 18. Vōx tua puerōs parvōs terru-it. | |
-
- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The soldiers will fight. | 6. The judges punish. |
| 2. The kings had praised. | 7. I praised the virgin. |
| 3. We heard a voice. | 8. I call the king's slaves. |
| 4. You feared the lions. | 9. The judge's son sings. |
| 5. Thou lovest the king. | 10. You taught kings. |
| 11. The sons of the king had written many letters. | |
| 12. The judges punished the slaves and the soldiers. | |
| 13. The boys' spears had wounded the lion. | |
| 14. Your voice will frighten the little girls. | |
| 15. The soldiers did not fear the spears of the slaves. | |
| 16. We do not hear the voice of the virgins. | |
| 17. The king and the queen will praise the soldiers. | |

THIRD DECLENSION — *continued*

I. INCREASING NOUNS

NEUTER

Remember that all Neuter Nouns have Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike, and that in the Plural the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative end in *ŭ*.

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Nōmen	<i>a name (n.).</i>	Nōmin-a	<i>names.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Nōmīn-is	<i>of a name.</i>	Nōmin-um	<i>of names.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Nōmin-ī	<i>to or for a name.</i>	Nōmin-ibus	<i>to or for names.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Nōmen	<i>a name.</i>	Nōmin-a	<i>names.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Nōmen	<i>O name.</i>	Nōmin-a	<i>O names.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Nōmin-e	<i>by, with, or from a name.</i>	Nōmin-ibus	<i>by, with, or from names.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Opus	<i>work (n.)</i>	Oper-a	<i>works.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Opĕr-is	<i>of work.</i>	Oper-um	<i>of works.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Oper-ī	<i>to or for work.</i>	Oper-ibus	<i>to or for works.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Opus	<i>work.</i>	Oper-a	<i>works.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Opus	<i>O work.</i>	Oper-a	<i>O works.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Oper-e	<i>by, with, or from work.</i>	Oper-ibus	<i>by, with, or from works.</i>

Obs. — In making an Adjective like *bonus* or *niger* agree with a Noun of the Third Declension, remember that the Adjective is declined like the Second or First Declension while the Noun is of the Third Declension, therefore the endings of the Adjective will not always be the same as those of the Noun; thus, *Rēgēs bonī*, *good kings*.

Decline together *Rēx māgnus* — *vōx tua* — *onus parvum*.

Obs. — Rules for gender and certain other features of Third Declension Nouns are deferred for later study.

VOCABULARY

Neuter words of the Third Declension

Decline —

Carmen, carmīn-is, n., a song. Onus, onĕr-is, n., a burden.
Flūmen, flūmīn-is, a river.

EXERCISE XVII

- | | | | |
|----|----|-------|--|
| s. | o. | v. t. | |
|----|----|-------|--|
1. Puellae pulchrae carmin-a multa cantā-bant.
 2. Flūmen māgnum mīlit-ēs nostrōs terrē-bit.
 3. Rēg-is servī onus māgnum timu-ērunt.
 4. Iūdic-ēs bonī mīlit-em miserum pūni-ent.
 5. Milit-ēs nostrī portās māgnās claus-ērunt.
 6. Rēg-em māgnum et rēgīnam amā-bimus.
 7. Flūmina māgna nūntiōs meōs impedīv-erant.
 8. Virgīn-ēs pulchrae carmen longum canta-nt.
 9. Iūdic-is bonī vōc-em audi-ēmus.
 10. Milit-um multōrum hastās frēg-erātis.
 11. Virgō tenera onus māgnum tenē-bat.
 12. Servī nostrī onera māgna portā-bant.
-
1. The great kings punished the wretched slaves.
 2. We heard the voices of many soldiers.
 3. Your voice will frighten the son of the queen.
 4. The king and the queen praised the good judge.
 5. You heard the songs of the beautiful girls.
 6. Many soldiers were holding arrows and spears.
 7. The great river will hinder our slaves.
 8. We had led the little son of the great king.
 9. The son of the good judge writes many books.
 10. The slaves had shut the great gates of our town.
 11. The good king praised the song of the girls.
 12. The little boys feared the voice of the great lion.

THIRD DECLENSION — *continued*

II. NOT-INCREASING NOUNS

Nouns that do not increase (see p. 48) form their Genitive Plural in *-ium* instead of *-um*.¹ In all the other Cases the endings are the same as those of Increasing Nouns.

FEMININE

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Ov- is	<i>a sheep (f.).</i>	Ov- ēs	<i>sheep.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Ov- is	<i>of a sheep.</i>	Ov- ium	<i>of sheep.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Ov- ī	<i>to or for a sheep.</i>	Ov- ibus	<i>to or for sheep.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Ov- em	<i>a sheep.</i>	Ov- ēs	<i>sheep.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Ov- is	<i>O sheep.</i>	Ov- ēs	<i>O sheep.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Ov- e	<i>by, with, or from a sheep.</i>	Ov- ibus	<i>by, with, or from sheep.</i>

In many parasyllabic Masculine and Feminine Nouns the Accusative Case Plural has also the ending *-īs*. Compare this with the Genitive Singular ending *-īs*.

NEUTER

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Mar- e	<i>the sea (n.).</i>	Mar- ia	<i>seas.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mar- is	<i>of the sea.</i>	Mar- ium	<i>of seas.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mar- ī	<i>to or for the sea.</i>	Mar- ibus	<i>to or for seas.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mar- e	<i>the sea.</i>	Mar- ia	<i>seas.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Mar- e	<i>O sea.</i>	Mar- ia	<i>O seas.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mar- ī ²	<i>by, with, or from the sea.</i>	Mar- ibus	<i>by, with, or from seas.</i>

Decline together *Avis parva, mare māyuum*.

¹ The rule is here given absolutely, to avoid confusion. Wherever in the following exercises exceptional Nouns have been used, the Genitive Plural has been avoided.

² All Neuter Nouns of the Third Declension with Nominative Case ending in *e, al, ar*, have *ī* (not *e*) in Ablative.

VOCABULARY

Words of the Third Declension, Genitive Plural *-ium*

Av-is, -is, f., a bird.

Host-is, -is, m., an enemy.¹

Nāv-is, -is, f., a ship.

Vinc-ō, I conquer (3), Present Stem, vinc-, Perfect Stem, vīc-

EXERCISE XVIII

s.

o.

v. T.

1. Rēgis mīlitēs hostēs multōs vīc-erunt.
 2. Rēgīna nostra nāvem māgnam mitt-et.
 3. Ovēs tenerae leōnem māgnum timē-bant.
 4. Hostium sagittae rēgem vestrum vulnera-nt.
 5. Avis parva vōcem tuam timu-erat.
 6. Avium parvārum carmina audīv-imus.
 7. Nāvēs māgnās et mīlitēs multōs dūc-is.
 8. Rēgis filius hostium tēla nōn timu-it.
 9. Mare māgnum puellās multās terre-t.
 10. Mīlitum tēla mūrōs nostrōs nōn frang-ent.
 11. Epistolās longās et librōs multōs scrīps-ī.
 12. Rēgīnae filius avēs tenerās vocā-bat.
1. The queen's ships will frighten our enemies.
 2. The girls heard the voice of the little birds.
 3. We do not fear the great ship of our enemies.
 4. The darts of the soldiers wounded many slaves.
 5. Our enemies will not conquer the king's soldiers.
 6. The little boy was holding a beautiful bird.
 7. Your arrows have wounded the tender sheep.
 8. We praise the voices of the beautiful virgins.
 9. You had broken the spears of many soldiers.
 10. The ships of the enemy frightened our slaves.
 11. You have not shut the great gates of your town.
 12. The sons of the judges do not fear the great sea.

¹ *Hostis* may, of course, be Feminine.

THE VERB "SŪM"

*Present Stem, ěs-**Perfect Stem, fŭ-*

The Verb *sŭm* belongs to none of the Four Conjugations, and is irregular in Present Stem Tenses.

[Be especially careful of Pronunciation.]

PRESENT			PERFECT AND AORIST		
Sing.	1.	sum, <i>I am.</i>	fu-ī	<i>I have been.</i>	<i>I was.</i>
	2.	es, <i>Thou art.</i>	fu-istī,	<i>Thou hast been.</i>	<i>Thou wast.</i>
	3.	est, <i>He is.</i>	fu-it,	<i>He has been.</i>	<i>He was.</i>
Plur.	1.	sumus, <i>We are.</i>	fu-imus,	<i>We have been.</i>	<i>We were.</i>
	2.	estis, <i>You are.</i>	fu-istis,	<i>You have been.</i>	<i>You were.</i>
	3.	sunt, <i>They are.</i>	fu-ērunt,	<i>They have been.</i>	<i>They were.</i>
			or fu-ēre		
IMPERFECT			PLUPERFECT		
Sing.	1.	eram, <i>I was.</i>	fu-eram,	<i>I had been.</i>	
	2.	erās, <i>Thou wast.</i>	fu-erās,	<i>Thou hadst been.</i>	
	3.	erat, <i>He was.</i>	fu-erat,	<i>He had been.</i>	
Plur.	1.	erāmus, <i>We were.</i>	fu-erāmus,	<i>We had been.</i>	
	2.	erātis, <i>You were.</i>	fu-erātis,	<i>You had been.</i>	
	3.	erant, <i>They were.</i>	fu-erant,	<i>They had been.</i>	
FUTURE			FUTURE PERFECT		
Sing.	1.	erō, <i>I shall be.</i>	fu-erō,	<i>I shall have been.</i>	
	2.	eris, <i>Thou wilt be.</i>	fu-eris,	<i>Thou wilt have been.</i>	
	3.	erit, <i>He will be.</i>	fu-erit,	<i>He will have been.</i>	
Plur.	1.	erīmus, <i>We shall be.</i>	fu-erīmus,	<i>We shall have been.</i>	
	2.	erītis, <i>You will be.</i>	fu-erītis,	<i>You will have been.</i>	
	3.	erunt, <i>They will be.</i>	fu-erint,	<i>They will have been.</i>	

The Verb *sum* is a Copulative Verb, that is, it joins the Subject to another word which may be a Noun or an Adjective, and is called the Complement. A Noun Complement is often called a Predicate Nominative. An Adjective Complement is often called a Predicate Adjective. See pages 1 and 3.

RULE—The Complement agrees with the Subject.

s. v.c. c.

Rēgina est bona = *the queen is good.*

Here *bona* is a Predicate Adjective, and is Nominative Case Singular and Feminine Gender, to agree with *rēgina*.

[In the Analysis V. C. = Verb Copulative, C. = Complement.]

VOCABULARY

Dūr-us, -a -um, *hard*.
 Timid-us, -a, -um, *timid*.
 Dēns-us, -a, -um, *thick*.

Alt-us, -a, -um, *high, deep*.
 Aeger, -gra, -grum, *sick*.

EXERCISE XIX

- | s. | v.c. | c. | s. | v.c. | c. |
|----|------|----|-----|------|----|
| 1. | | | 10. | | |
| | | | 11. | | |
| | | | 12. | | |
| | | | 13. | | |
| | | | 14. | | |
| | | | 15. | | |
| | | | 16. | | |
| | | | 17. | | |
| | | | 18. | | |
| | | | 19. | | |
| | | | 20. | | |
| | | | 21. | | |

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The king was sick. | 7. You will have been sick. |
| 2. The boys were small. | 8. We are not soldiers. |
| 3. The ships are great. | 9. The ships were black. |
| 4. The gifts will be many. | 10. You have been a king. |
| 5. Your son is a slave. | 11. The letter will be long. |
| 6. We had been friends. | 12. We are the king's sons. |
| 13. The friends of the queen are the enemies of the king. | |
| 14. The gates of the great town will be high. | |
| 15. The spears of our soldiers were hard. | |
| 16. The sons of the good judges have been soldiers. | |
| 17. The enemies of your king were many. | |
| 18. The son of your friend had been our slave. | |

FIRST CONJUGATION: Ā-VERBS

AMĀ-RE, *to love**Pres. Stem, amā-, Perf. Stem, amāv-, Sup. Stem, amāt.*

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM PRESENT STEM AMĀ-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + or	am-or ¹	<i>I am loved.</i>
2.	“ “ + ris	amā-ris	<i>Thou art loved.</i>
3.	“ “ + tur	amā-tur	<i>He is loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + mur	amā-mur	<i>We are loved.</i>
2.	“ “ + mini	amā-mīnī	<i>You are loved.</i>
3.	“ “ + ntur	ama-ntur	<i>They are loved.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bar	amā-bar	<i>I was being loved.</i>
2.	“ “ + baris	amā-bāris	<i>Thou wast being loved.</i>
3.	“ “ + batur	amā-bātur	<i>He was being loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + bamur	amā-bāmur	<i>We were being loved.</i>
2.	“ “ + bamini	amā-bāminī	<i>You were being loved.</i>
3.	“ “ + bantur	amā-bantur	<i>They were being loved.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + bor	amā-bor	<i>I shall be loved.</i>
2.	“ “ + bēris	amā-bēris	<i>Thou wilt be loved.</i>
3.	“ “ + bitur	amā-bītur	<i>He will be loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + bimur	amā-bīmur	<i>We shall be loved.</i>
2.	“ “ + bimini	amā-bīminī	<i>You will be loved.</i>
3.	“ “ + buntur	amā-buntur	<i>They will be loved.</i>

[Each of the above Tenses has another form for the Second Person Singular, viz. Pres. *amā-re*, Imperf. *amā-bāre*, Fut. *amā-bēre*.]

N. B.—Only Transitive Verbs have a complete Passive Voice, but when turned into the Passive Voice they become Intransitive, and cannot therefore have an Object.

¹ *Am-or* is for *ama-or*, just as the Active *am-ō* is for *ama-o*.

VOCABULARY

Portō, *I carry* (1).Culpō, *I blame* (1).Mōnstrō, *I show, point out* (1).Turr-is, -is, f., *a tower*.

EXERCISE XX

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Laudā-bitur. | 7. Vulnerā-bāminī. |
| 2. Culpā-bāmur. | 8. Aqua portā-bitur. |
| 3. Onus portā-tur. | 9. Nōn culpā-mur. |
| 4. Puerī culpa-ntur. | 10. Vulnerā-biminī. |
| 5. Nōn vocā-beris. | 11. Rēx mōnstrā-bātur. |
| 6. Mōnstrā-buntur. | 12. Vocā-bātur. |
13. Filiī tuī **et** amīcus noster laudā-buntur.
 14. Turrēs altae oppidī nostrī mōnstra-ntur.
 15. Militēs multī hastās et sagittās frēg-erant.
 16. Nāvēs rēgis nostrī hostem timidum terrē-bunt.
 17. Iūdic-is filius et servus meus culpā-bantur.
 18. Puellae timidae leōnem māgnum timu-ērunt.

[Remember that The Active Voice is used when the person denoted by the Subject *does something*;

The Passive Voice is used when the person denoted by the Subject *has something done to it*.

Thus, *The boy calls* (Active); *the boy is called* (Passive).]

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. We are blamed. | 7. The voice is praised. |
| 2. You were being praised. | 8. The boy is calling. |
| 3. They will be carried. | 9. The girls are called. |
| 4. Thou art not fearing. | 10. You will be blamed. |
| 5. We were singing. | 11. Thou art singing. |
| 6. He was being blamed. | 12. We were being called. |
13. The great burdens of our slaves were being carried.
 14. The voice of the beautiful virgin will be praised.
 15. The timid soldiers of the king are not praised.
 16. The gates and the towers of the town will be shown.
 17. You are blaming the friends of the good judges.
 18. The letters and books of your friend will be shown.

FIRST CONJUGATION: \bar{A} -VERBS — *continued*AMĀ-RE, *to love*

Pres. Stem, amā-, Perf. Stem, amāv-, Sup. Stem, amāt-

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM SUPINE STEM AMĀT-

These Tenses are made up of the Participle *amāt-us* and Tenses of *sum*.

The Supine Stem of a regular Verb of the First Conjugation is found by adding *t* to the Present Stem.

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us sum	amāt- us sum	<i>I have been</i>	<i>I was</i>
2.	“ + us es	amāt- us es	<i>Thou hast been</i>	<i>Thou wast</i>
3.	“ + us est	amāt- us est	<i>He has been</i>	<i>He was</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + i sumus	amāt- i sumus	<i>We have been</i>	<i>We were</i>
2.	“ + i estis	amāt- i estis	<i>You have been</i>	<i>You were</i>
3.	“ + i sunt	amāt- i sunt	<i>They have been</i>	<i>They were</i>

The Participle used in forming the Tenses of the Supine System has three Terminations for the three Genders, like an Adjective ending in *-us, -a, -um*, and it must, like an Adjective, agree in Gender and Number with the Subject of the Verb; thus —

SING. { *Masculine, Puer amāt-us est = the boy was loved.*
Feminine, Virgō amāt-a est = the virgin was loved.
Neuter, Nōmen amāt-um est = the name was loved.

PLUR. { *Masculine, Puerī amāt-ī sunt = the boys were loved.*
Feminine, Virginēs amāt-ae sunt = the virgins were loved.
Neuter, Nōmina amāt-ā sunt = the names were loved.

VOCABULARY

Lēx, lēg-is, f., a law.

Lāpis, lapīd-is, m., a stone.

EXERCISE XXI

V. P.

S.

S.

V. P.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Laudāt-ī estis. | 6. Virgō vocāt-a est. |
| 2. Nāvēs mōnstrāt-ae sunt. | 7. Mīlitēs sunt timidī. |
| 3. Onus portāt-um est. | 8. Vulnerāt-us sum. |
| 4. Rēgēs culpāt-ī sunt. | 9. Oppidum est māgnum. |
| 5. Vulnerāt-ī sumus. | 10. Rēgis filiī estis. |
11. Lēgēs bonae rēgum nostrōrum laudāt-ae sunt.
 12. Portae altae oppidī māgnī mōnstrāt-ae sunt.
 13. Rēgīnae filius parvus vulnerāt-us est.
 14. Opus puellārum pulchrārum laudāt-um est.
 15. Flūmina multa hostem nostrum impedi-ent.
 16. Mīlitēs multōs et nāvēs māgnās mīs-istī.
 17. Carmina virginis pulchrae laudāt-a sunt.
 18. Mīlitēs multī et rēx māgnus vulnerāt-ī sunt.

[N. B.—‘I was loved’ is the Aorist Passive.

‘I was being loved’ is the Imperfect Passive.

‘I was loving’ is the Imperfect Active.]

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. You were called. | 6. We were being called. |
| 2. We were blamed. | 7. Boys were fighting. |
| 3. The work was praised. | 8. Kings were wounded. |
| 4. The girl has been called. | 9. The voice was praised. |
| 5. The girls were beautiful. | 10. Spears were carried. |
11. The song of the beautiful virgins was praised
 12. The great ships of our kings were shown.
 13. The soldiers of the good queen have been wounded.
 14. The messengers of the judges will be blamed.
 15. The great stones of the walls were being shown.
 16. We do not fear the ships and soldiers of the enemy.
 17. You have written many letters and many books.
 18. The gifts of the little boys were praised.

FIRST CONJUGATION: \bar{A} -VERBS — continuedAMĀ-RE, *to love**Pres. Stem, amā-,**Perf. Stem, amāv-,**Sup. Stem, amāt-.*

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM AMĀT-

PLUPERFECT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us eram	amāt-us eram	<i>I had been loved.</i>
2.	“ + us eras	amāt-us erās	<i>Thou hadst been loved.</i>
3.	“ + us erat	amāt-us erat	<i>He had been loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + i eramus	amāt-ī erāmus	<i>We had been loved.</i>
2.	“ + i eratis	amāt-ī erātis	<i>You had been loved.</i>
3.	“ + i erant	amāt-ī erant	<i>They had been loved.</i>
FUTURE PERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us ero	amāt-us erō	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
2.	“ + us eris	amāt-us eris	<i>Thou wilt have been loved.</i>
3.	“ + us erit	amāt-us erit	<i>He will have been loved.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + i erimus	amāt-ī erimus	<i>We shall have been loved.</i>
2.	“ + i eritis	amāt-ī eritis	<i>You will have been loved.</i>
3.	“ + i erunt	amāt-ī erunt	<i>They will have been loved.</i>

ABLATIVES OF INSTRUMENT AND OF AGENT.

The Thing with which an act is done is called the Instrument or Means, and is put in the Ablative Case; thus, in *Vulnerātus est sagittis* = *he was wounded with (or by) arrows*, *sagittis* is **Ablative of Instrument or Means**.

The Person by whom an act is done is called the Agent, and when the verb is Passive, the Agent is put in the Ablative Case with the Preposition *ā* or *ab*; thus, in *Vulnerātus est ā milite* = *he was wounded by a soldier*, *mīlite* is **Ablative of Agent**.

RULE — Instrument or Means is expressed by the Ablative without a Preposition.

RULE — Personal Agent with a Passive Verb is expressed by the Ablative with the Preposition ‘*ā*’ or ‘*ab*.’

Thus, ‘By’ or ‘with’ a *Thing* = Ablative only.

‘By’ a *Person* or *Animal* = Ablative with ‘*ā*’ or ‘*ab*.’

VOCABULARY

Oppugnō, *I attack* (1).Aedificō, *I build* (1).

EXERCISE XXII

[*N.B.*—*ā* and *ab* both mean 'by,' but *ā* is used before consonants, *ab* before vowels and *h*.]

1. Virginēs pulchrae ā rēge māgnō laudāt-ae sunt.
2. Militēs multī sagittīs vestrīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
3. Onera multa ā servīs miserīs portāt-a erunt.
4. Flūmen altum ā militibus mōnstrāt-um erat.
5. Hastīs et sagittīs hostium vulnerāt-ī erāmus.
6. Ab amīcīs rēgīnae bonae culpāt-us eris.
7. Militēs portās lapide māgnō frēg-ērunt.
8. Leōnem māgnum sagittīs multīs vulnerā-bāmus.
9. Rēgīna nostra ā militibus amāt-a erat.
10. Avis tenera ā puerō lapide vulnerāt-a est.
11. Carmina multa ā puellīs pulchrīs canta-ntur.
12. Virginēs timidae aquam flūminis timu-ērunt.

1. The good boys will be praised by the masters.
2. The king has been wounded by the arrows of the slaves.
3. Your books had been praised by the judges' friends.
4. The tender girl had been wounded by a great stone.
5. Many rivers will have been pointed out by the boys.
6. We have been blamed by the king and by the queen.
7. You will have been called by our friends.
8. We will break the gates of the town with our spears.
9. You have frightened the timid girls with your voice.
10. Many towns were attacked by the soldiers.
11. We were building a high wall with great stones.
12. The judges have written great books and many letters.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

Besides the Adjectives in $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -us, -a, um, \\ -er, -a, -um, \end{array} \right\}$ which follow the First and Second Declensions, there are others which follow the Third Declension of Nouns.

The Adjectives declined below have one form for the Masculine and Feminine Gender and another for the Neuter in Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative; in the other Cases they have the same form for all Genders:

MELIOR = *better*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Melior	melius	Meliör-ēs	meliör-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Meliör-is	meliör-is	Meliör-um	meliör-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Meliör-ī	meliör-ī	Meliör-ibus	meliör-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Meliör-em	melius	Meliör-ēs	meliör-a
<i>Voc.</i>	Melior	melius	Meliör-ēs	meliör-a
<i>Abl.</i>	Meliör-e or ī	meliör-e or ī	Meliör-ibus	meliör-ibus

Observe that the Ablative Singular ends in \bar{i} or e .

TRĪSTIS = *sad*

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	Mas. Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Trīst-is	trīst-e	Trīst-ēs	trīst-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	Trīst-is	trīst-is	Trīst-ium	trīst-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	Trīst-ī	trīst-ī	Trīst-ibus	trīst-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Trīst-em	trīst-e	Trīst-ēs	trīst-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	Trīst-iŕ :	trīst-e	Trīst-ēs	trīst-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	Trīst-ī	trīst-ī	Trīst-ibus	trīst-ibus

Observe that the Ablative Singular ends in \bar{i} , not e .

Decline together *Dōnum melius* — *hasta gravis* — *servus fortis* — *onus leve* — *fīlius melior* — *tēlum grave*.

VOCABULARY

Decline like *trīstis* —Fortis, *brave*.Brevis, *short*.Gravis, *heavy*.Dulcis, *sweet*.

EXERCISE XXIII

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Rēx est fortis. | 6. Vōx fuit dulcis. |
| 2. Onus erat grave. | 7. Carminum dulcium. |
| 3. Carmina sunt dulcia. | 8. Sagittīs brevibus. |
| 4. Hasta erit brevis. | 9. Ā fortī mīlite. |
| 5. Puerī erant fortēs. | 10. Opus erat melius. |
11. Rēgis filiī carmen dulce cantā-bant.
 12. Onera gravia ā servīs miserīs portāt-a sunt.
 13. Rēgīna nostra ā mīlitibus fortibus amāt-a erat.
 14. Epistolae puerōrum parvōrum sunt brevēs.
 15. Mīlitum fortium hastās gravēs timē-mus.
 16. Avium parvārum vōcem dulcem laudāv-istī.
 17. Amīcī nostrī dōna meliōra mitt-ent.
 18. Iūdicis filius sagittā brevī vulnerāt-us est.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. The song was short. | 6. By brave boys. |
| 2. The girls are brave. | 7. Of a sweet song. |
| 3. The books were heavy. | 8. Short letters. |
| 4. Of brave soldiers. | 9. A better gift. |
| 5. By a short spear. | 10. Of better spears. |
11. The sweet voices of the girls will lead our friends.
 12. We were wounded by the heavy spears of the soldiers.
 13. The heavy books were carried by the little boys.
 14. The short song had been praised by the king.
 15. The arrows of the brave soldiers are short.
 16. The heavy stones will hinder the king's messengers.
 17. Better ships will be built by the brave queen.
 18. The wretched slaves will fear the heavy burdens.

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION — *continued*

The Adjectives declined below have in the Accusative Singular, and Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural, one form for Masculine and Feminine and another for the Neuter, but in all the other Cases they have the same form for all three Genders.

FĒLĪX = *happy*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Nom.</i>	FĒlĭx		fĕlĭx	Fĕlic-ĕs	fĕlic-ia	
<i>Gen.</i>	Fĕlic-is		fĕlic-is	Fĕlic-ium	fĕlic-ium	
<i>Dat.</i>	Fĕlic-ī		fĕlic-ī	Fĕlic-ibus	fĕlic-ibus	
<i>Acc.</i>	Fĕlic-em		fĕlĭx	Fĕlic-ĕs	fĕlic-ia	
<i>Voc.</i>	FĒlĭx		fĕlĭx	Fĕlic-ĕs	fĕlic-ia	
<i>Abl.</i>	Fĕlic-ī or -e		fĕlic-ī or -e	Fĕlic-ibus	fĕlic-ibus	

INGĒNS = *vast*

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc. Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Nom.</i>	Ingĕns		ingĕns	Ingent-ĕs	ingent-ia	
<i>Gen.</i>	Ingent-is		ingent-is	Ingent-ium	ingent-ium	
<i>Dat.</i>	Ingent-ī		ingent-ī	Ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus	
<i>Acc.</i>	Ingent-em		ingĕns	Ingent-ĕs	ingent-ia	
<i>Voc.</i>	Ingĕns		ingĕns	Ingent-ĕs	ingent-ia	
<i>Abl.</i>	Ingent-ī or e		ingent-ī or e	Ingent-ibus	ingent-ibus	

Decline together *Puella fĕlĭx* — *mare ingĕns* — *magister sapiĕns* — *tĕlum vĕlōx* — *servus audāx* — *dōnūm ingĕns*.

Obs. — A noun is sometimes qualified by another Noun which agrees with it in Case, and is said to be in Apposition.

Rōmulus rĕx pūgnāvit = *Romulus the king has fought.*

Timĕmus Rōmulum rĕgem = *we fear Romulus the king.*

Filius Rōmulī rĕgis = *the son of Romulus the king.*

RULE — An Appositive agrees in Case with the Noun which it modifies.

VOCABULARY

Decline —

Like *Fēlix*.Vēlōx, vēlōc-is, *swift*.Audāx, audāc-is, *bold*.Like *Ingēns*.Sapiēns, sapient-is, *wise*.Cai-us, -ī, Caesar, -is, Lentul-us, -ī (*names of men*).

EXERCISE XXIV

1. Rēgēs sapientēs bella longa nōn ama-nt.
2. Lentulus, amīcus noster, puerum audācem pūni-et.
3. Nūntiī vēlōcēs librōs, dōna tua, portā-bant.
4. Servī sapientēs ā Caiō magistrō laudāt-ī sunt.
5. Librōs et epistolās, Caesaris opera, laudā-mus.
6. Nāvēs multae ā rēgīnā sapiente aedificā-tae sunt.
7. Caius, iūdex bonus, sagittā brevī vulnerāt-us est.
8. Opera servōrum audācium ā rēge culpāt-a sunt.
9. Magistrī sapientēs puerōs multōs ērudīv-ērunt.
10. Hastās vēlōcēs et lapidēs gravēs timē-mus.
11. Caius et Caesar, amīcī nostrī, sagittīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
12. Lentulus, rēgis fīlius, librōs multōs scrīps-it.

1. The bold slaves broke the heavy gates of the town.
2. Caius, your friend, has been praised by the judge.
3. Vast walls were being built by slaves of the queen.
4. The books of Caius, the judge, were praised by the king.
5. We feared the swift arrows and the heavy spears.
6. The voices of the wise judges were being heard.
7. Lentulus and Caesar, our friends, had been called.
8. The towns had been attacked by the bold slaves.
9. Caius, our slave, has been wounded by a heavy stone.
10. A sweet song was sung by Julia, a happy girl.
11. The bold lion had terrified the tender sheep.
12. The son of the wise master had led the brave soldiers.

SECOND CONJUGATION: \bar{E} -VERBSMONĒ-RE, *to advise*

Pres. Stem, monē-, Perf. Stem, monū-, Sup. Stem, monīt-

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM PRESENT STEM *MONĒ-*

[The Personal Endings are the same as those of the First Conjugation.]

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + or	monē- or	<i>I am (being) advised.</i>
2.	“ + ris	monē- ris	<i>Thou art advised.</i>
3.	“ + tur	monē- tur	<i>He is advised.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + mur	monē- mur	<i>We are advised.</i>
2.	“ + mini	monē- mini	<i>You are advised.</i>
3.	“ + ntur	monē- ntur	<i>They are advised.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + bar	monē- bar	<i>I was being advised.</i>
2.	“ + baris	monē- baris	<i>Thou wast being advised.</i>
3.	“ + atur	monē- atur	<i>He was being advised.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + amur	monē- amur	<i>We were being advised.</i>
2.	“ + amini	monē- amini	<i>You were being advised.</i>
3.	“ + antur	monē- antur	<i>They were being advised.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + bor	monē- bor	<i>I shall be advised.</i>
2.	“ + bēris	monē- bēris	<i>Thou wilt be advised.</i>
3.	“ + bitur	monē- bitur	<i>He will be advised.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + bimur	monē- bimur	<i>We shall be advised.</i>
2.	“ + bimini	monē- bimini	<i>You will be advised.</i>
3.	“ + buntur	monē- buntur	<i>They will be advised.</i>

[Each of the above Tenses has another form for the Second Person Singular, viz. Pres. *monē-re*, Imperf. *monē-bāre*, Fut. *monē-bēre*.]

VOCABULARY

Sor-or, -ōris, f., *a sister.*Rōm-a, -ae, f., *Rome.*Urbs, urb-is, f., *a city.*Gall-us, -ī, *a Gaul.*Verb-um, -ī, n., *a word.*

EXERCISE XXV

1. Iūlia, soror mea, ā servō nigrō terrē-bitur.
2. Leōnēs māgnī^{*} ab ovibus tenerīs time-ntur.
3. Rōma urbs māgna ab hostibus oppūgnāt-a erat.
4. Puerī multī ā Caiō amīcō tuō doce-ntur.
5. Iūdīcis bonī verba sapientia audīv-imus.
6. Mīlitēs fortēs hostium sagittīs nōn terrē-buntur.
7. Rōmulus, rēx sapiēns, portās urbis claus-erit.
8. Avēs timidae puerōrum vōcibus terrē-bantur.
9. Carmen dulce ā Iūliā, sorōre tuā, cantāt-um est.
10. Hostēs audācēs portās urbis nostrae frēg-erant.
11. Epistolae Lentulī, amīcī nostrī, laudāt-ae sunt.
12. Onera gravia ā servīs miserīs timē-bantur.

1. Caius, the son of our friend, will lead the soldiers.
2. The boys were being taught by Lentulus, a wise master.
3. We do not fear Caius, the son of a wise king.
4. Ye were wounded by the heavy spears of the soldiers.
5. Julia, the sister of Caius, your friend, is beautiful.
6. The little birds are frightened by our voices.
7. The bold enemy (pl.) will not attack the great city.
8. Your letters will have been praised by the wise queen.
9. You were being taught by Caius, the son of our friend.
10. The anger of the judges will be feared by your slaves.
11. The gates of the city were pointed out by the enemy.
12. The short spears of the enemy (pl.) wounded many soldiers.

SECOND CONJUGATION: Ē-VERBS — continued

MONĒ-RE, to advise

Pres. Stem, monē-, Perf. Stem, monū-, Sup. Stem, monīt-.

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM MONĪT-¹

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us sum	monit-us sum	<i>I have been</i>	<i>I was</i>
2.	“ + us es	monit-us es	<i>Thou hast been</i>	<i>Thou wast</i>
3.	“ + us est	monit-us est	<i>He has been</i>	<i>He was</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + i sumus	monit-ī sumus	<i>We have been</i>	<i>We were</i>
2.	“ + i estis	monit-ī estis	<i>You have been</i>	<i>You were</i>
3.	“ + i sunt	monit-ī sunt	<i>They have been</i>	<i>They were</i>
} advised.				
PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us eram	monit-us eram	<i>I had been advised.</i>	
2.	“ + us eras	monit-us erās	<i>Thou hadst been advised.</i>	
3.	“ + us erat	monit-us erat	<i>He had been advised.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + i eramus	monit-ī erāmus	<i>We had been advised.</i>	
2.	“ + i eratis	monit-ī erātis	<i>You had been advised.</i>	
3.	“ + i erant	monit-ī erant	<i>They had been advised.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us ero	monit-us erō	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>	
2.	“ + us eris	monit-us eris	<i>Thou wilt have been advised.</i>	
3.	“ + us erit	monit-us erit	<i>He will have been advised.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ + i erimus	monit-ī erimus	<i>We shall have been advised.</i>	
2.	“ + i eritis	monit-ī eritis	<i>You will have been advised.</i>	
3.	“ + i erunt	monit-ī erunt	<i>They will have been advised.</i>	

Obs. — When an Adjective qualifies two or more Nouns of different Genders the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine: — Puer et puella sunt pulchrī = *the boy and the girl are beautiful.*

The same applies to the Participle used in the Supine Stem Tenses of the Passive Voice.

Puer et puella laudātī sunt = *the boy and the girl were praised.*

¹ Supine Stems of Verbs of Second Conjugation are rarely regular, and should be looked up.

VOCABULARY

Doce-ō, <i>I teach</i> (2),	<i>Perfect Stem</i> , dōcū-,	<i>Supine Stem</i> , dōct-
Vide-ō, <i>I see</i> (2),	“ vid-,	“ vīs-
Move-ō, <i>I move</i> (2),	“ mōv-,	“ mōt-

Omnis (Adjective like *tristis*), *all*.

EXERCISE XXVI

1. Rēx et rēgīna ab omnibus mīlitibus vīs-ī sunt.
2. Fīlius tuus et soror mea ā magistrō bonō doct-ī erunt.
3. Flūmina māgnā et mūrī altī rēgem impedi-ent.
4. Mūrus et porta oppidī nostrī sunt altī.
5. Rōmam urbem nostram et Rōmulum rēgem amā-mus.
6. Verba sapientia iūdicum bonōrum nōn audīv-istī.
7. Avēs multae puerōrum sagittīs vulnerāt-ae sunt.
8. Onus māgnum ā servīs timidīs nōn mōt-um erit.
9. Rōma, urbs nostra, ā Rōmulō rēge aedificāt-a est.
10. Virginēs pulchrae carmina dulcia cantā-bant.
11. Caius, amīcus tuus, et Iūlia, soror mea, aegrī fu-ērunt.
12. Librī tuī ab omnibus amīcīs nostrīs laudāt-ī erant.

1. The wall and the gate were built by Caius, your friend.
2. The boy and the girl had been taught by the son of
the judge. [friend.]
3. We have seen Julia, your sister, and Lentulus, our
4. Books and letters were praised by the wise king.
5. Heavy stones had been moved by the great river.
6. We shall have been seen by the Gauls, our enemies.
7. You were frightened by the voices of the messengers.
8. The bold slaves had broken the gates of the city.
9. Rome, our city, will be attacked by all the soldiers.
10. The girls' sweet song will be praised by the queen.
11. We shall be wounded by the heavy spears of the
enemy (pl.).
12. We were fearing the deep river and the vast sea.

FOURTH DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *-ūs* belong to the Fourth Declension.

The Nominative ends in *-ūs* if the Noun is Masculine (or Feminine).

The Nominative ends in *-ū* if the Noun is Neuter.

MASCULINE

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Grād-ūs	<i>a step (m.).</i>	Grad-ūs	<i>steps.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Grad-ūs	<i>of a step.</i>	Grad-uum	<i>of steps.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Grad-uī	<i>to or for a step.</i>	Grad-ibus	<i>to or for steps.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Grad-um	<i>a step.</i>	Grad-ūs	<i>steps.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Grad-ūs	<i>O step.</i>	Grad-ūs	<i>O steps.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Grad-ū	<i>by, with, or from a step.</i>	Grad-ibus	<i>by, with, or from steps.</i>

NEUTER

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Gen-ū	<i>a knee (n.).</i>	Gen-ua	<i>knees.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Gen-ūs	<i>of a knee.</i>	Gen-uum	<i>of knees.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Gen-ū	<i>to or for a knee.</i>	Gen-ibus	<i>to or for knees.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Gen-ū	<i>a knee.</i>	Gen-ua	<i>knees.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Gen-ū	<i>O knee.</i>	Gen-ua	<i>O knees</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Gen-ū	<i>by, with, or from a knee.</i>	Gen-ibus	<i>by, with, or from knees.</i>

[The Dat. Sing. has also the ending *ū* for Masculine and Feminine Nouns. The ending of the Dat. and Abl. Plur. is sometimes written *-ubus*.]

Carefully distinguish the Fourth from the Second Declension —

A Noun with Nominative in *-ūs* and Genitive in *-ī* is of the Second.

A Noun with Nominative in *-ūs* and Genitive in *-ūs* is, of the Fourth.

Obs. — When an Adjective describes ‘man,’ ‘woman,’ or ‘thing,’ the Noun is often omitted in Latin, and the Adjective shows by its Gender whether ‘man,’ ‘woman,’ or ‘thing’ is meant. Thus —

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Masculine</i> , Bon <u>us</u> = a good man.	Bon <u>ī</u> = good men.
<i>Feminine</i> , Bon <u>a</u> = a good woman.	Bon <u>ae</u> = good women.
<i>Neuter</i> , Bon <u>um</u> = a good thing.	Bon <u>a</u> = good things.

An Adjective so employed is said to be used Substantively.

VOCABULARY

Decline —

Like *Gradus*.Arc-us, -ūs, m., *a bow*.Imperāt-or, -ōris, m., *a general*.Exercit-us, -ūs, m., *an army*.Rōt-a, -ae, f., *a wheel*.Curr-us, -ūs, m., *a chariot*.Mān-us, -ūs, f., *a hand*.

EXERCISE XXVII

1. Militēs nostrī arcūs māgnōs manibus tenē-bant.
2. Manus tenera sorōris tuae vulnerāt-a erat.
3. Currūs hostium ab omnibus mīlitibus vīs-ī erunt.
4. Omnēs bonī Rōmulum rēgem nostrum amā-bunt.
5. Fīlius amīcī tuī ā multīs culpāt-us erat.
6. Exercitūs Gallōrum hostium nostrōrum vīd-imus.
7. Fortium opera et sapientium verba laudā-tis.
8. Multī sagittās et arcūs māgnōs portāv-ērunt.
9. Caesar imperātor exercitūs nostrī hostem nōn time-t.
10. Puerōrum audācium sagittās manū meā frēg-eram.
11. Māgnū exercitū et multōs currūs mīs-istis.
12. Fortēs et sapientēs ab omnibus laudā-buntur.

1. The vast armies of the Gauls were seen by our (men).
2. All your works have been praised by the wise (men).
3. The friends of Caius the wise judge wrote many (things).
4. We will shut the gates of the city with our (own) hands.
5. You did not see the bows and arrows of the enemy (pl.).
6. Many will blame Caesar, the general of your army.
7. The brave fear not the armies and the chariots of kings.
8. Rome, the city of brave men, will be attacked by Gauls.
9. The heavy burden was moved by the hand of a girl.
10. The king and the queen were loved by all good men.
11. The great stones will break the wheels of the chariots.
12. The rivers hindered the armies of the brave Gauls.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS

Example — RĒG-ĒRE, *to rule*

Pres. Stem, rĕg-,

Perf. Stem, rĕx-,

Sup. Stem, rĕct-.

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRES. STEM RĒG-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + or	reg-or	<i>I am (being) ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + ěris	reg-ěris ¹	<i>Thou art ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + ětur	reg-ětur	<i>He is ruled.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + ěmur	reg-ěmur	<i>We are ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + ěmini	reg-ěmini	<i>You are ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + untur	reg-untur	<i>They are ruled.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres St. + ěbar	reg-ěbar	<i>I was being ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + ěbaris	reg-ěbāris ²	<i>Thou wast being ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + ěbatur	reg-ěbātur	<i>He was being ruled.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + ěbamur	reg-ěbāmur	<i>We were being ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + ěbamini	reg-ěbāmini	<i>You were being ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + ěbantur	reg-ěbantur	<i>They were being ruled.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. St. + ar	reg-ar	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + ěris	reg-ěris ³	<i>Thou wilt be ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + ětur	reg-ětur	<i>He will be ruled.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + ěmur	reg-ěmur	<i>We shall be ruled.</i>
2.	“ “ + ěmini	reg-ěmini	<i>You will be ruled.</i>
3.	“ “ + untur	reg-untur	<i>They will be ruled.</i>

¹ or reg-ěre.

² or reg-ěbāre.

³ or reg-ěre.

Obs. — ‘With,’ when it means ‘together with’ or ‘in company with,’ is translated by ‘cum’ followed by the Ablative; as in the following: Mittō servum cum puerō = *I send a slave with the boy.*

RULE — Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative with the preposition ‘cum.’

Carefully distinguish this from the Ablative of Instrument, which shows with what or by what an action is done. See page 60.

Puer vulnerātus est sagittīs = *the boy was wounded with arrows.*

VOCABULARY

Occīd-ō, *I kill* (3), *Perfect Stem*, occīd-, *Supine Stem*, occīs-

Ger-ō, *I carry on* (3), “ gess-, “ gest-

Flūct-us, -ūs, m., *a wave*.

Vent-us, -ī, m., *wind*.

N. B. — *reg-ēris* (short *e*) is Second Person Singular Present ;

reg-ēris (long *e*) is Second Person Singular Future.

EXERCISE XXVIII

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Ā Gallīs vinc-ēmur. | 5. Cum multīs mitt-ēmur. |
| 2. Cum nūntiō mitt-eris. | 6. Bella ger-ēbantur. |
| 3. Nōn dūc-ēbāminī. | 7. Ā Caesare dūc-ēbāmur. |
| 4. Tēlīs occīd-ēris. | 8. Omnēs vinc-entur. |
| 9. Multa sapientia ā Lentulō amīcō tuō scrib-untur. | |
| 10. Imperātōrem cum omnibus amīcīs occīd-ēmus. | |
| 11. Nāvēs multae flūctibus et ventō frang-untur. | |
| 12. Mūrum ingentem lapidibus māgnīs aedificā-bāmus. | |
| 13. Filiī nostrī cum nūntiīs vēlōcibus mitt-entur. | |
| 14. Multī fortēs ā Gallīs hostibus nostrīs occīd-ēbantur. | |
| 15. Virginis pulchrae carmina dulcia audīv-imus. | |
| 16. Librī māgnī ā Caiō, iūdice sapiente, scrib-untur. | |

1. Vast armies were being led by the brave general.
2. You will be slain by the heavy spear of the Gaul.
3. Many gifts will be sent by Julia your sister.
4. We will send a swift messenger with your slave.
5. Our king with (his) son will be slain by the enemy.
6. The gate of the city is being broken with a vast stone.
7. The Gauls with a vast army will attack our city.
8. Brave (men) are not frightened by waves and wind.
9. The wheels of our chariots will be broken by the stones.
10. We shall be led by Caesar, a brave general.
11. Your work has been praised by all good men.
12. The wise praise the good laws of Romulus our king.

THIRD CONJUGATION: CONSONANT VERBS — *continued**Example* —REG-ERE, *to rule**Pres. Stem, rĕg-,**Perf. Stem, rĕx-,**Sup. Stem, rĕct-.*

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM *RĒCT-*

PERFECT AND AORIST				
FORMATION		EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + us sum	rĕct- us sum	<i>I have been</i>	<i>I was</i>
2.	“ “ + us es	rĕct- us es	<i>Thou hast been</i>	<i>Thou wast</i>
3.	“ “ + us est	rĕct- us est	<i>He has been</i>	<i>He was</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + i sumus	rĕct- ī sumus	<i>We have been</i>	<i>We were</i>
2.	“ “ + i estis	rĕct- ī estis	<i>You have been</i>	<i>You were</i>
3.	“ “ + i sunt	rĕct- ī sunt	<i>They have been.</i>	<i>They were.</i>
} <i>ruled.</i>				
PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + us eram	rĕct- us eram	<i>I had been ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + us eras	rĕct- us erās	<i>Thou hadst been ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + us erat	rĕct- us erat	<i>He had been ruled.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ “ + i eramus	rĕct- ī erāmus	<i>We had been ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + i eratis	rĕct- ī erātis	<i>You had been ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + i erant	rĕct- ī erant	<i>They had been ruled.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Sup. Stem + us ero	rĕct- us erō	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + us eris	rĕct- us eris	<i>Thou wilt have been ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + us erit	rĕct- us erit	<i>He will have been ruled.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ “ + i erimus	rĕct- ī erimus	<i>We shall have been ruled.</i>	
2.	“ “ + i eritis	rĕct- ī eritis	<i>You will have been ruled.</i>	
3.	“ “ + i erunt	rĕct- ī erunt	<i>They will have been ruled.</i>	

'TO' AS INDIRECT OBJECT

'To' (or 'for') is the sign of the Dative Case. With such verbs as *dō* = *I give*, *nārrō* = *I tell*, *mōnstrō* = *I show*, etc., the Dative indicates 'to whom' (or 'to what') something is given, told, shown, etc. So used, it is called the **Dative of Indirect Object**. (See Ex. XXIX, 9.)

RULE — The Indirect Object is put in the Dative Case.

'TO' MEANING 'MOTION TOWARDS'

When, however, motion towards a person, place, or thing is implied, 'to' is translated by the Preposition 'ad' or 'in' with the Accusative Case.

Thus — Ad urbem missus est = *he was sent to the city.*

In urbem missus est = *he was sent into the city.*

RULE — Motion towards a Person, Place, or Thing is expressed by the Accusative with the Preposition 'ad' or 'in.'

(With town names and a few other words the Preposition is omitted.)

EXERCISE XXIX

[In this and the following Exercises words introduced for the first time are given only in the Vocabulary at the end.]

1. Rēx Gallōrum cum exercitū ad urbem contend-it.
 2. Multae nāvēs flūctibus et ventō frāct-ae erant.
 3. Nūntiī vēlōcēs ad exercitum nostrum miss-ī sunt.
 4. Urbis portae ā servīs timidīs claus-ae erunt.
 5. Hastae et sagittae fuērunt ūtilēs mīlitibus.
 6. Librōs Lentulī, amīcī tuī, rēgī mōnstrāv-imus.
 7. Rēx et rēgīna omnibus bonīs cārī fu-ērunt.
 8. Carmina avium parvārum sunt dulcia omnibus.
 9. Urbis turrēs et portās imperātōrī mōnstrā-bimus.
 10. Cum multīs Gallīs in urbem vestram duct-ī sumus.
 11. Liber tuus Lentulō iūdicis filiō ūtilis erit.
-
1. The name of our general is dear to all the soldiers.
 2. All the slaves have been sent to the great city.
 3. The wall of the temple was broken by the waves.
 4. Our armies had been conquered by the Gauls, our enemies.
 5. The words of the judges will be declared to the king.
 6. The messengers had been sent to the city of the queen.
 7. We were marching with a great army to the river.
 8. Many brave men were slain by the darts of the enemy.
 9. The ships of the enemy were useful to our queen.
 10. The chariot's wheels had been broken by the stones.
 11. The letters and books were shown to all the boys.

FIFTH DECLENSION

Nouns whose Genitive Singular ends in *-ĕi* are of the Fifth Declension. The Nominative Singular ends in *-ĕs*, and the Gender is Feminine (except *diĕs*, usually Masc.).

SINGULAR			PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	Di- ĕs	<i>a day (m., f.).</i>	Di- ĕs	<i>days.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Di- ĕi	<i>of a day.</i>	Di- ĕrum	<i>of days.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Di- ĕi	<i>to or for a day.</i>	Di- ĕbus	<i>to or for days.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Di- em	<i>a day.</i>	Di- ĕs	<i>days.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Di- ĕs	<i>O day.</i>	Di- ĕs	<i>O days.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Di- ĕ	<i>by, with, or from a day.</i>	Di- ĕbus	<i>by, with, or from days.</i>

Obs.—The ending of the Genitive and Dative Singular is *ĕi* not *ĕi* when a consonant precedes it. Thus, *spĕs*, *spĕi* = *hope*.

CASE-ENDINGS OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS

	1	2		3		4		5
	Fem.	Masc.	Fem. Neut.	Masc.	Fem. Neut.	Masc.	Fem. Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	- <i>ĕ</i>	- <i>us</i>	- <i>er</i> - <i>um</i>	<i>various</i>	<i>various</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ĭ</i>	- <i>ĭ</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>is</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ŭs</i>	- <i>ĕi</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ō</i>	- <i>ō</i>	- <i>ī</i>	- <i>ī</i>	- <i>uī</i> - <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>ĕi</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	- <i>am</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>em</i>	= <i>Nom.</i>	- <i>um</i>	- <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>em</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	- <i>ĕ</i>	- <i>e</i> - <i>er</i>	- <i>um</i>	= <i>Nom.</i>	= <i>Nom.</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	- <i>ĕ</i>	- <i>ō</i>	- <i>ō</i>	- <i>e</i> (<i>ī</i>)	- <i>e</i> (<i>ī</i>)	- <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>ŭ</i>	- <i>ĕ</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ĭ</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ŭs</i>	- <i>ua</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	- <i>ĕrum</i>	- <i>ōrum</i>	- <i>ōrum</i>	{ - <i>um</i> - <i>ium</i>	{ - <i>um</i> - <i>ium</i>	- <i>uum</i>	- <i>uum</i>	- <i>ĕrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ĕbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>	- <i>ōs</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ŭs</i>	- <i>ua</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	- <i>ae</i>	- <i>ĭ</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>	- <i>a</i>	- <i>ŭs</i>	- <i>ua</i>	- <i>ĕs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ĭs</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ibus</i>	- <i>ĕbus</i>

'IN' AND 'INTO'

The Latin word *in* has two meanings —

In with Accus. means 'into' or 'to,' and shows motion towards a place (see, however, p. 75).

In with the Ablative means 'in,' and shows position in a place.

Thus, *In urbem* = *into the city*; *in urbe* = *in the city*.

RULE—Place 'where' or 'in which' is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'in.'

(Town names and a few other words require a different Case to express 'place where' and 'place in which'.)

EXERCISE XXX

1. Caesar cum māgnō exercitū in Ītaliā contend-ēbat.
 2. Rēx et rēgīna in urbe nostrā occīsī erant.
 3. Currūs nostrōs et nāvēs amīcō tuō mōnstrā-bāmus.
 4. Iūlia soror tua ab omnibus bonīs laudāt-a erit.
 5. Captīvī miserī ab imperātōre in urbem duct-ī sunt.
 6. Cum Lentulō, iūdicis filiō, in Ītaliā mitt-ēris.
 7. Militēs multī sagittīs et hastīs vulnerāt-ī erant.
 8. Ītalia, pātria nostra, omnibus fortibus cāra est.
 9. Servus niger in currū cum imperātōre sedē-bat.
 10. Nūntiōs multōs ad iūdicem bonum mīs-istis.
 11. Militēs fortēs ā Gallīs hostibus nostrīs nōn vinc-entur.
 12. Dulcia sunt omnibus sapientibus puellārum carmina.
-
1. We have not seen Lentulus, the friend of your son.
 2. We will march with Caesar, our general, into Italy.
 3. All things will be declared to the judge by the slaves.
 4. Many were slain in the town by the arrows of the Gauls.
 5. Julia, your sister, is dear to all (her) friends.
 6. The slaves were carrying a heavy burden into the town.
 7. The armies of our enemies will march into Italy.
 8. We were showing our books to Lentulus, your son.
 9. Caesar, our general, has carried on many great wars.
 10. The queen will sit with the king in a beautiful chariot.
 11. The words of the general were declared to all the soldiers.
 12. The timid sheep are frightened by the voices of the boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: Ī-VERBS

AUDĪ-RE, *to hear**Pres. Stem, audī-, Perf. Stem, audiv-, Sup. Stem, audīt-*

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM AUDĪ-

PRESENT			
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + or	audi- or	<i>I am (being) heard.</i>
2.	“ + ris	audī- ris	<i>Thou art heard.</i>
3.	“ + tur	audī- tur	<i>He is heard.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + mur	audī- mur	<i>We are heard.</i>
2.	“ + mini	audī- mini	<i>You are heard.</i>
3.	“ + untur	audi- untur	<i>They are heard.</i>
IMPERFECT			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + ēbar	audi- ēbar	<i>I was being</i>
2.	“ + ēbaris	audi- ēbaris	<i>Thou wast being</i>
3.	“ + ēbatur	audi- ēbatur	<i>He was being</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + ēbamur	audi- ēbāmur	<i>We were being</i>
2.	“ + ēbamini	audi- ēbāmini	<i>You were being</i>
3.	“ + ēbantur	audi- ēbantur	<i>They were being</i>
			} <i>heard.</i>
FUTURE SIMPLE			
Sing. 1.	Pres. Stem + ar	audi- ar	<i>I shall be heard.</i>
2.	“ + ēris	audi- ēris	<i>Thou wilt be heard.</i>
3.	“ + ētur	audi- ētur	<i>He will be heard.</i>
Plur. 1.	“ + ēmur	audi- ēmur	<i>We shall be heard.</i>
2.	“ + ēmini	audi- ēmini	<i>You will be heard.</i>
3.	“ + entur	audi- entur	<i>They will be heard.</i>

[The Second Person Singular of each of the above Tenses has a second form, viz. Pres. *aud-īre*, Imperf. *audi-ēbare*, Fut. *audi-ēre*.]

RULE — Time ‘when’ is expressed by the Ablative.

RULE — Time ‘how long’ is expressed by the Accusative.

Prīmō annō occīsus est = *he was killed in the first year (when).*

Multōs annōs manēbit = *he will remain many years (how long).*

EXERCISE XXXI

The Latin word *ē* or *ex* means 'from' or 'out of,' and takes an Ablative; as *Ex Italia* = *out of Italy*.

1. Proximō annō omnēs urbēs ā mīlitibus mūni-ēbantur.
2. Ā Lentulō, iūdīce sapiente, pūni-ēris.
3. Nāvēs nostrae flūctibus et ventō impedi-untur.
4. Captīvī diēs multōs in oppidō manē-bunt.
5. Prīmō diē nūntiōs ex urbe mīs-imus.
6. Verba tua rēgī et rēgīnae nūntiā-buntur.
7. Puerī ignāvī ā magistrō nostrō pūni-untur.
8. Gallī cum exercitū māgnō ad urbem contend-ent.
9. Librōs multōs et epistolās manū meā scrīps-ī.
10. Hastae et sagittae mīlitī fortī ūtilēs erunt.
11. Gallōrum imperātor annō secundō occīs-us erat.
12. Carmen puellārum ab omnibus laudāt-um erit.

1. We were being instructed by Lentulus, a wise master.
2. You will be hindered by the river and by the walls.
3. The city is being fortified by Caesar, the general.
4. The next day the slaves were sent out of the town.
5. Many captives were being led into Italy by our (men).
6. The son of the general was wounded with a short spear.
7. We have been sent with the swift messenger to the king.
8. The words of the wise are praised by all good (men).
9. We do not fear the armies of the Gauls, our enemies.
10. The voice of the general will be heard by all the soldiers.
11. The gate of the city will be guarded by a brave man.
12. The citizens remained many hours in the temple of Diana.

FOURTH CONJUGATION: \bar{I} -VERBS — *continued**Example* — AUDĪ-RE, *to hear*

Pres. Stem, audī-, Perf. Stem, audīv-, Sup. Stem, audīt-

PASSIVE VOICE

TENSES FORMED FROM THE SUPINE STEM AUDĪT-

The Supine Stem of a Regular Verb of the Fourth Conjugation is found by adding *t* to the Present Stem.

PERFECT AND AORIST				
	FORMATION	EXAMPLE	ENGLISH	
			Perfect	Aorist
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us sum	audīt- us sum	<i>I have been</i>	<i>I was</i>
2.	“ “ + us es	audīt- us es	<i>Thou hast been</i>	<i>Thou wast</i>
3.	“ “ + us est	audīt- us est	<i>He has been</i>	<i>He was</i>
Plur. 1.	“ “ + i sumus	audīt- i sumus	<i>We have been</i>	<i>We were</i>
2.	“ “ + i estis	audīt- i estis	<i>You have been</i>	<i>You were</i>
3.	“ “ + i sunt	audīt- i sunt	<i>They have been</i>	<i>They were</i>
} <i>heard.</i>				
PLUPERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us eram	audīt- us eram	<i>I had been heard.</i>	
2.	“ “ + us eras	audīt- us erās	<i>Thou hadst been heard.</i>	
3.	“ “ + us erat	audīt- us erat	<i>He had been heard.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ “ + i eramus	audīt- i erāmus	<i>We had been heard.</i>	
2.	“ “ + i eratis	audīt- i erātis	<i>You had been heard.</i>	
3.	“ “ + i erant	audīt- i erant	<i>They had been heard.</i>	
FUTURE PERFECT				
Sing. 1.	Sup. St. + us ero	audīt- us erō	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>	
2.	“ “ + us eris	audīt- us eris	<i>Thou wilt have been heard.</i>	
3.	“ “ + us erit	audīt- us erit	<i>He will have been heard.</i>	
Plur. 1.	“ “ + i erimus	audīt- i erimus	<i>We shall have been heard.</i>	
2.	“ “ + i eritis	audīt- i eritis	<i>You will have been heard.</i>	
3.	“ “ + i erunt	audīt- i erunt	<i>They will have been heard.</i>	

A Sentence containing an Active Transitive Verb with an Object can be turned into a Sentence containing a Passive Verb with an Ablative of Agent (or Instrument), or *vice versa*. See page 83.

EXERCISE XXXII

1. Proximō diē omnēs nāvēs nostrae flūctibus frāct-ae sunt.
2. Onus māgnū et grave multās hōrās portā-bāmus.
3. Urbis portae ab imperātōre primā hōrā claud-entur.
4. Iūdicum filiī cum nostrīs filiīs ērudīt-ī sunt.
5. Multōs diēs in Ītaliā cum amīcīs māns-imus.
6. Secundā hōrā nūntium vēlōcem ex urbe mitt-ēmus.
7. Proximō annō māgnū exercitum in Ītaliā dūx-ī.
8. Vōcēs puellārum in vestrīs templīs audīt-ae erunt.
9. Multōs diēs in nāve cum militibus manē-bis.
10. Annō secundō Gallī omnēs ā nostrīs vīctī sunt.
11. Cāra est cīvibus omnibus Ītalia pātria nostra.
12. Exercitūs nostrī ab imperātōre fortī dūc-ēbantur.

1. On the next day a voice was heard in the temples.
2. For many days the captives remained in the city.
3. All the cities of Italy had been fortified by our men.
4. The messenger was sent out of the city at the first hour.
5. The next year many brave (men) were slain by the enemies.
6. The great rivers will hinder the armies of the Gauls.
7. On the second day the town will be attacked by the king.
8. The messengers had declared your words to the judge.
9. You were seen by Caius our slave and by many citizens.
10. We feared the darts of the enemy and the waves of the sea.
11. For many hours we sat with the captives in the temple.
12. At the first hour the ships were seen by our messengers.

TABLE OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

PASSIVE VOICE. For Table of Active Voice, see p. 46.

	SINGULAR			PLURAL			
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.	
Present	Am-or ¹	amā-ris	amā-tur	amā-mur	amā-minī	ama-ntur	
	Mone-or	monē-ris	monē-tur	monē-mur	monē-minī	mone-ntur	
	Reg-or	reg-eris	reg-itur	reg-imur	reg-iminī	reg-untur	
	Audi-or	audī-ris	audī-tur	audī-mur	audī-minī	audi-untur	
Imperfect	Amā-	} bar	bāris	bātur	bāmur	bāminī	bantur
	Monē-						
	Reg-	} ēbar	ēbāris	ēbātur	ēbāmur	ēbāminī	ēbantur
Audi-							
Fut. Simp.	Amā-	} bor	beris	bitur	bimur	biminī	buntur
	Monē-						
	Reg-	} ar	ēris	ētur	ēmur	ēminī	entur
Audi-							
Perfect & Aorist	Amāt-	} us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
	Monit-						
	Rēct-	} sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
	Audit-						
Plu-perfect	Amāt-	} us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
	Monit-						
	Rēct-	} eram	erās	erat	erāmus	erātis	erant
Audit-							
Fut. Perf.	Amāt-	} us	us	us	ī	ī	ī
	Monit-						
	Rēct-	} erō	eris	erit	erimus	eritis	erunt
	Audit-						

ENGLISH

Present — *I am being loved, or am loved, etc.*Imperfect — *I was being loved, etc.*Future Simple — *I shall or will be loved, etc.*{ Perfect — *I have been loved, etc.*{ Aorist — *I was loved, etc.*Pluperfect — *I had been loved, etc.*Future Perfect — *I shall or will have been loved, etc.*¹ The First Person Singular Present is *amor* for *amaor*.

RECAPITULATORY

Active and Passive Voices, Four Conjugations

1. Vidē-bar.	10. Vocāt-a erit.	19. Pūni-entur.
2. Culpā-beris.	11. Sedē-bās.	20. Manē-bunt.
3. Dūc-eris.	12. Mūni-ēmus.	21. Dūc-iminī.
4. Pūni-untur.	13. Custōdī-tis.	22. Docē-tis.
5. Vinc-ētur.	14. Vocā-bimur.	23. Vinc-ēbāris.
6. Terrē-tur.	15. Doct-ī erant.	24. Mōnstrāv-istī.
7. Movē-mur.	16. Terrē-ris.	25. Vocāt-us es.
8. Mōnstra-ntur.	17. Aedificā-tis.	26. Pūni-ēminī.
9. Vinc-ar.	18. Miss-a est.	27. Movē-ris.

1. We are conquering.	9. Thou wilt be blamed.
2. Ye were seen.	10. We are instructed.
3. She has been taught.	11. He is being praised.
4. We are being led.	12. They are building.
5. Thou wilt write.	13. They did not fear.
6. We shall be sent.	14. Thou art not seen.
7. They were punished.	15. She had been sent.
8. I was being called.	16. I shall have written.

FORMULA FOR INVERSION OF SENTENCES

The Subject of the Active Sentence becomes the Ablative of Agent (or Instrument) in the Passive Sentence. The Object of the Active Sentence becomes the Subject of the Passive Sentence.

S. V. T. O.
Magister laudat puerum.

S. V. P. AB. A.
Puer laudātur ā magistrō.

It will be found useful to practise this inversion by turning sentences from Active to Passive and from Passive to Active in any Exercise from No. VIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison, viz. —

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Dūr-us, <i>hard</i> ,	dūr-ior, <i>harder</i> ,	dūr-issimus, { <i>hardest.</i> <i>very hard.</i>

RULE FOR FORMING DEGREES OF COMPARISON

The Comparative is formed from the Genitive Singular of the Positive by taking away the Genitive ending *-ī* or *-is*, and adding *-ior* in its place ;

Thus, *dūrus*, Genitive *dūr-ī*, Comparative *dūr-ior*.

The Superlative is formed by taking away the Genitive Ending and adding *-issimū*s in its place ;

Thus, *dūrus*, Genitive *dūr-ī*, Superlative *dūr-issimū*s.

DECLENSION OF COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE DEGREES

All Comparatives are declined like *melior, melius*, p. 62.

All Superlatives “ “ “ *bonus, bona, bonum*.

EXAMPLES

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Cār-us, <i>dear</i> ,	cār-ior, -ius,	cār-issimus, -a, -um.
Long-us, <i>long</i> ,	long-ior, -ius,	long-issimus, -a, -um.
Trīst-is, <i>sad</i> ,	trīst-ior, -ius,	trīst-issimus, -a, -um.
Dulc-is, <i>sweet</i> ,	dulc-ior, -ius,	dulc-issimus, -a, -um.
Fēlix, <i>happy</i> ,	fēlic-ior, -ius,	fēlic-issimus, -a, -um.
Ingēns, <i>vast</i> ,	ingent-ior, -ius,	ingent-issimus, -a, -um.

RULE — **Two Nouns joined by ‘quam’ (than) must be in the same Case** ; thus, *Servus est fēlicior quam rēx* = *the slave is happier than the king*. Here both *slave* and *king* are in the Nominative.

Obs. — In making a Comparison between two nouns, ‘quam’ (*than*) may be omitted ; but the second of the two nouns must then be put in the Ablative Case. Thus, *Servus est fēlicior rēge* = *The slave is happier than the king*.

EXERCISE XXXIII

1. Amīcus meus est omnium iūdicum sapientissimus.
2. Sagittae nostrae breviōrēs sunt quam hasta tua.
3. Proximō diē nūntium vēlōcissimum ex urbe mīs-ī.
4. Carmina dulcissima puellārum nōn audīv-istis.
5. Servī miserī onus gravissimum portāv-erant.
6. Fortissimī militum nostrōrum ā Gallīs occīs-ī erant.
7. Lentulī iūdicis sapientissimī verba laudā-bāmus.
8. Templum Diānae altius est quam mūrus noster.
9. Multōs annōs in urbe iūcundissimā māns-imus.
10. Nostrī librī ūtiliōrēs sunt quam vestrī (librī).
11. Caium occidistī, omnium cīvium fortissimum.
12. Audāciōrem imperātōrem Caesare nōn vīdī.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A sweeter song. | 7. By a very bold man. |
| 2. The heaviest burden. | 8. By a heavier stone. |
| 3. Very brave (men). | 9. With dearest friends. |
| 4. More beautiful girls. | 10. Sweeter songs. |
| 5. Of a shorter letter. | 11. A wiser word. |
| 6. Of longer spears. | 12. Of heavier darts. |
13. The spears of the Gauls are longer than ours (*i.e.* our spears).
 14. We will send Caius the boldest of all the citizens.
 15. The songs of little birds are sweeter than your voice.
 16. I hear the voice of Lentulus, a very brave soldier.
 17. To a wise man books are more useful than spears.
 18. We have not seen a more beautiful land than Italy.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

ADJECTIVES ENDING IN *-ER*

Adjectives in *-er* (like *niger* and *tener*) form their Comparative according to the rule already given (p. 84), but their Superlative is formed by adding *-rĭmus* to the Masculine Nominative Singular.

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Niger, <i>black</i> ,	nigr-ior, -ius,	niger-rĭmus, -a, -um.
Tener, <i>tender</i> ,	tener-ior, -ius,	tener-rĭmus, -a, -um.
Pulcher, <i>beautiful</i> ,	pulchr-ior, -ius,	pulcher-rĭmus, -a, -um.

SIX ADJECTIVES FORM SUPERLATIVE IN *-LĪMUS*

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Facil-is, <i>easy</i> ,	facil-ior, -ius,	facil-limus, -a, -um.
Difficil-is, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficil-ior, -ius,	difficil-limus, -a, -um.
Simil-is, <i>like</i> ,	simil-ior, -ius,	simil-limus, -a, -um.
Dissimil-is, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissimil-ior, -ius,	dissimil-limus, -a, -um.
Gracil-is, <i>slender</i> ,	gracil-ior, -ius,	gracil-limus, -a, -um.
Humil-is, <i>low</i> ,	humil-ior, -ius,	humil-limus, -a, -um.

IRREGULAR

<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Bonus, <i>good</i> ,	meli-or, -us,	optimus, -a, -um.
Malus, <i>bad</i> ,	pĕi-or, -us,	pessimus, -a, -um.
Māgnus, <i>great</i> ,	māi-or, -us,	māximus, -a, -um.
Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	min-or, -us,	minimus, -a, -um.
Multus, { <i>much</i> , } { <i>many</i> , }	plūs (neut.), ¹	plūrimus, -a, -um.

¹ The Declension of *plūs* is irregular.

EXERCISE XXXIV

1. Pātrēs nostrī urbem pulcherrimam aedificāv-ērunt.
2. Optimum dōnum ā Lentulō amīcō meō miss-um est.
3. Virginēs pulcherrimae carmen melius cantā-bant.
4. Rōma, urbs māxima, ā Gallīs oppūgnāt-a erit.
5. Nāvēs minōrēs flūctibus et ventō frang-entur.
6. Caium, cīvem pessimum, ex Ītaliā mīs-erāmus.
7. Verba iūdicis optimī ab omnibus laudā-buntur.
8. Imperātōris filius est omnium puerōrum minimus.
9. Verba amīcī tuī pēiōra fu-ērunt quam facta.
10. Servī miserrimī opus difficillimum timē-bant.
11. Māxima opera mīlitibus nostrīs sunt facillima.
12. Plūrimī captīvī ab hostibus nostrīs occīd-ēbantur.

1. We have seen Rome, the largest city of Italy.
2. Very many brave (men) were slain by the Gauls.
3. We will show the best books to Julia, your sister.
4. Caesar, with a very large army, is marching into Italy.
5. The boldest soldiers feared the chariots of the enemy.
6. You have never seen a larger river than the Rhine.
7. The books were written by Caius, a very bad judge.
8. A very great forest will hinder Caesar's army.
9. The best citizens are praised by Romulus, the king.
10. The deeds of many (men) are better than (their) words.
11. We will remain many days in a very beautiful city.
12. The worst citizens will be punished by the judges.

In this and in the following exercise the vowel-markings have been omitted purposely. The pupil may be required to supply them.

EXERCISE XXXV

1. Dona multa a Iulia sorore tua mitt-entur.
2. Rex noster cum filio suo ab hostibus occis-us est.
3. Urbis portae lapide ingenti frang-ebantur.
4. Nuntii veloces in urbem reginae miss-i erant.
5. Hostium naves imperatori nostro utiles erunt.
6. A Caio, magistro sapientissimo, non culpa-beris.
7. Lentulo, amico tuo, libros nostros monstra-bimus.
8. Imperatoris verba militibus omnibus nuntia-ntur.
9. Non vid-imus puellam pulchriorem quam Iuliam.
10. Proximo anno multi a Gallis occis-i sunt.
11. Multos dies in Italia cum Lentulo mans-imus.
12. Exercitus nostri silvis maximis impedit-i sunt.

1. Our walls are higher than the temple of Diana.¹
2. On the next day many very brave (men) were slain.
3. The words of the wise are praised by all good (men).
4. The gates of the city were shut at the second hour.
5. The Gauls, our enemies, were marching into Italy.
6. We will announce your words to Caesar, the general.
7. All these books were written by a very wise (man).
8. We will march with your soldiers into Italy.
9. The boys and the girls will have been praised by all.
10. The king and the queen are dear to all the citizens.
11. Many ships will be sent by the brave general.
12. You have heard the very sweet song of the girls.

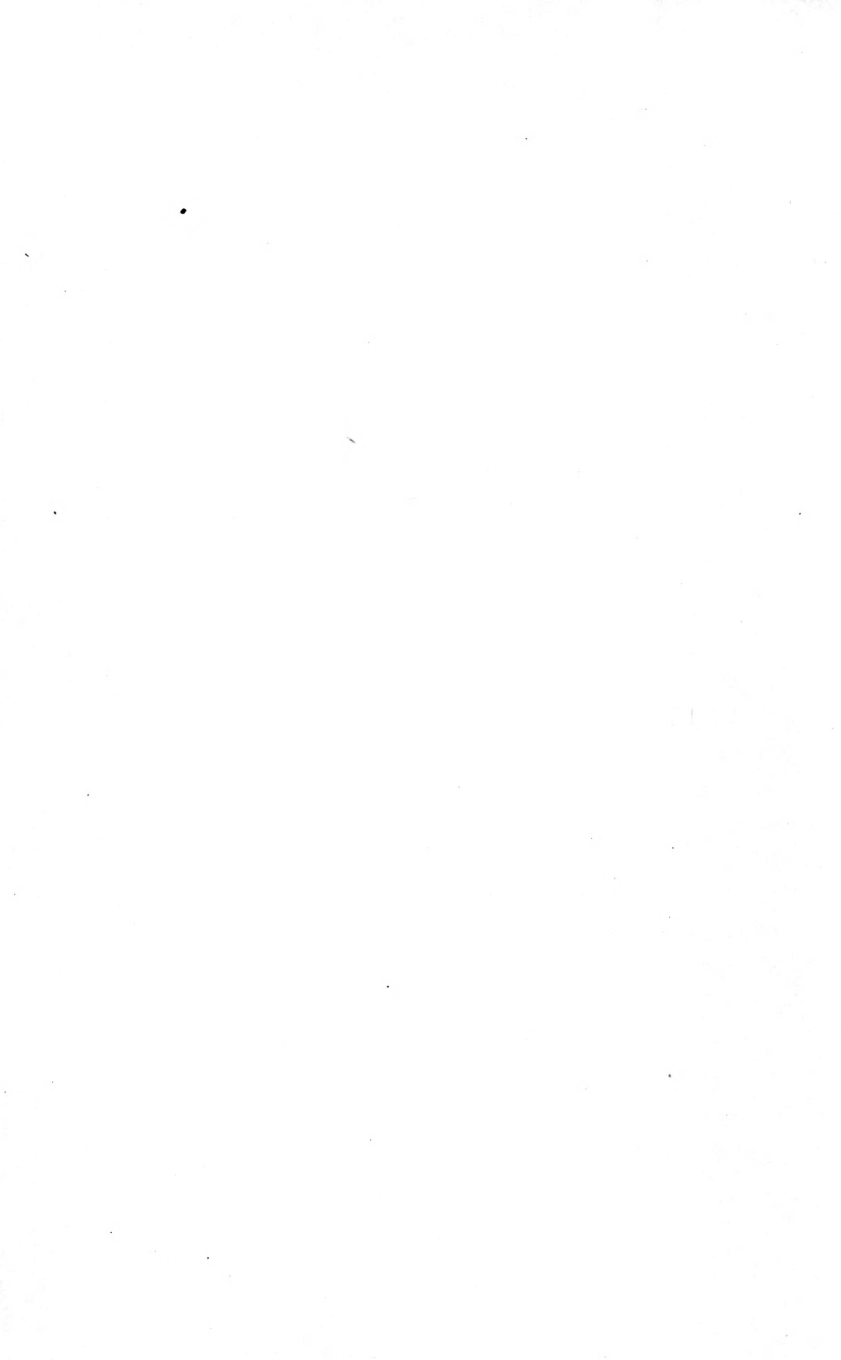
¹ Two ways.

EXERCISE XXXVI

1. Roma, urbs pulcherrima, a Gallis oppugnat-a erat.
2. Dulcis est vox tua : dulcius est avium carmen.
3. Hostium naves maiores erant quam nostrae (naves).
4. Optimi milites ab imperatore forti lauda-bantur.
5. Caius amicus tuus plurimos libros scrips-it.
6. Lentuli filius omnium iudicum est sapientissimus.
7. Servos et cives pessimos ex urbe mis-eramur.
8. Hastas et sagittas plurimas manibus freg-imus.
9. Urbes omnes ab imperatoribus nostris muni-untur.
10. Servi miseri onus gravissimum porta-bant.
11. Cives omnes iudicis sapientis verba lauda-nt.
12. Currus et naves hostium non time-bimus.

1. The wall is high : the temple of Diana is higher.
2. We will send a swifter messenger than your slave.
3. The armies of the Gauls are larger than our (armies).¹
4. The name of the queen is dear to many brave (men):
5. Your words are wise : your books will be very useful.
6. She was wounded with a heavy spear by the slave.
7. We will not march with your general into Italy.
8. On the next day we sent a swift messenger to the city.
9. Many captives are being led by Caesar into the town.
10. A slave was sitting in the general's chariot.
11. The judge's sons were blamed by all wise men.
12. The captives will remain many years in the town,

¹ Two ways.



APPENDIX

NOUNS

FIRST DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ae*

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Mēns-a, a table (<i>f.</i>).	Mēns-ae, tables.
<i>Gen.</i> Mēns-ae, of a table.	Mēns-ārum, of tables.
<i>Dat.</i> Mēns-ae, to or for a table.	Mēns-īs, to or for tables.
<i>Acc.</i> Mēns-am, a table.	Mēns-ās, tables.
<i>Voc.</i> Mēns-a, O table.	Mēns-ae, O tables.
<i>Abl.</i> Mēns-ā, by, with, or from a table.	Mēns-īs, by, with, or from tables.

SECOND DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ī*

a. MASCULINE

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Domin-us, a lord (<i>m.</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> Domin-ī, lords.
<i>Gen.</i> Domin-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Domin-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Domin-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Domin-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Domin-um	<i>Acc.</i> Domin-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> Domin-e	<i>Voc.</i> Domin-ī
<i>Abl.</i> Domin-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Domin-īs
<i>Nom.</i> Magister, a master (<i>m.</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> Magistr-ī, masters.
<i>Gen.</i> Magistr-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Magistr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Magistr-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Magistr-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Magistr-um	<i>Acc.</i> Magistr-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> Magister	<i>Voc.</i> Magistr-ī
<i>Abl.</i> Magistr-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Magistr-īs
<i>Nom.</i> Puer, a boy (<i>m.</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> Puer-ī, boys.
<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Puer-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Puer-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Puer-um	<i>Acc.</i> Puer-ōs
<i>Voc.</i> Puer	<i>Voc.</i> Puer-ī
<i>Abl.</i> Puer-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Puer-īs

b. NEUTER

SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Bell-um, war (<i>n.</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> Bell-a, wars.
<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ī	<i>Gen.</i> Bell-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Bell-ō	<i>Dat.</i> Bell-īs
<i>Acc.</i> Bell-um	<i>Acc.</i> Bell-a
<i>Voc.</i> Bell-um	<i>Voc.</i> Bell-a
<i>Abl.</i> Bell-ō	<i>Abl.</i> Bell-īs

THIRD DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-is*INCREASING NOUNS. GEN. PLUR. *-um**a.* MASCULINE AND FEMININE

Iūdex (<i>m.</i>) = <i>judge</i>		Virgō (<i>f.</i>) = <i>virgin</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Iūdex	Iūdic-ēs	<i>Nom.</i> Virgō	Virgin-ēs
<i>Gen.</i> Iūdic-is	Iūdic-um	<i>Gen.</i> Virgin-is	Virgin-um
<i>Dat.</i> Iūdic-ī	Iūdic-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Virgin-ī	Virgin-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Iūdic-em	Iūdic-ēs	<i>Acc.</i> Virgin-em	Virgin-ēs
<i>Voc.</i> Iūdex	Iūdic-ēs	<i>Voc.</i> Virgō	Virgin-ēs
<i>Abl.</i> Iūdic-e	Iūdic-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Virgō-e	Virgin-ibus

b. NEUTER

Nōmen (<i>n.</i>) = <i>Name</i>		Opus (<i>n.</i>) = <i>work</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Nōmen	Nōmin-a	<i>Nom.</i> Opus	Oper-a
<i>Gen.</i> Nōmin-is	Nōmin-um	<i>Gen.</i> Oper-is	Oper-um
<i>Dat.</i> Nōmin-ī	Nōmin-ibus	<i>Dat.</i> Oper-ī	Oper-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Nōmen	Nōmin-a	<i>Acc.</i> Opus	Oper-a
<i>Voc.</i> Nōmen	Nōmin-a	<i>Voc.</i> Opus	Oper-a
<i>Abl.</i> Nōmin-e	Nōmin-ibus	<i>Abl.</i> Oper-e	Oper-ibus

NOT-INCREASING NOUNS. GEN. PLUR. *-ium**a.* MASCULINE AND FEMININE

Ovis (<i>f.</i>) = <i>sheep</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Ov-is	Ov-ēs
<i>Gen.</i> Ov-is	Ov-ium
<i>Dat.</i> Ov-ī	Ov-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Ov-em	Ov-ēs
<i>Voc.</i> Ov-is	Ov-ēs
<i>Abl.</i> Ov-e	Ov-ibus

b. NEUTER

Mare (<i>n.</i>) = <i>sea</i>	
SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i> Mar-e	Mar-ia
<i>Gen.</i> Mar-is	Mar-ium
<i>Dat.</i> Mar-ī	Mar-ibus
<i>Acc.</i> Mar-e	Mar-ia
<i>Voc.</i> Mar-e	Mar-ia
<i>Abl.</i> Mar-ī	Mar-ibus

FOURTH DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ūs*a. MASCULINE AND
FEMININE (FEW)Gradus (*m.*) = *step*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	Grad-us	Grad-ūs
<i>Gen.</i>	Grad-ūs	Grad-uum
<i>Dat.</i>	Grad-uī (ū)	Grad-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Grad-um	Grad-ūs
<i>Voc.</i>	Grad-us	Grad-ūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Grad-ū	Grad-ibus

b. NEUTER

Genū (*n.*) = *knee*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	Gen-ū	Gen-ua
<i>Gen.</i>	Gen-ūs	Gen-uum
<i>Dat.</i>	Gen-ū	Gen-ibus (ubus)
<i>Acc.</i>	Gen-ū	Gen-ua
<i>Voc.</i>	Gen-ū	Gen-ua
<i>Abl.</i>	Gen-ū	Gen-ibus (ubus)

FIFTH DECLENSION. GEN. SING. *-ēī*

MOSTLY FEMININE

Diēs (*m., f.*) = *day*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	Di-ēs	Di-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Di-ēī	Di-ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	Di-ēī	Di-ēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	Di-em	Di-ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	Di-ēs	Di-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	Di-ē	Di-ēbus

Rēs (*f.*) = *thing, matter*

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	Rēs	Rēs
<i>Gen.</i>	Reī	Rērum
<i>Dat.</i>	Reī	Rēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	Rem	Rēs
<i>Voc.</i>	Rēs	Rēs
<i>Abl.</i>	Rē	Rēbus

ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSIONS

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Bon-us	bon-a	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-ī	Bon-ōrum	bon-ārum	bon-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Bon-ō	bon-ae	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bon-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	Bon-um	bon-am	bon-um	Bon-ōs	bon-ās	bon-a
<i>Voc.</i>	Bon-e	bon-a	bon-um	Bon-ī	bon-ae	bon-a
<i>Abl.</i>	Bon-ō	bon-ā	bon-ō	Bon-īs	bon-īs	bonīs
<i>Nom.</i>	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-a
<i>Voc.</i>	Niger	nigr-a	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-a
<i>Abl.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Nom.</i>	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
<i>Gen.</i>	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-ī	Tener-ōrum	tener-ārum	tener-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Tener-ō	tener-ae	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs
<i>Acc.</i>	Tener-um	tener-am	tener-um	Tener-ōs	tener-ās	tener-a
<i>Voc.</i>	Tener	tener-a	tener-um	Tener-ī	tener-ae	tener-a
<i>Abl.</i>	Tener-ō	tener-ā	tener-ō	Tener-īs	tener-īs	tener-īs

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION

SINGULAR			SINGULAR		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Meliōr	Meliūs, <i>better</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Trīst-is	Trīst-e, <i>sad</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Meliōr-is	Meliōr-is	<i>Gen.</i>	Trīst-is	Trīst-is
<i>Dat.</i>	Meliōr-ī	Meliōr-ī	<i>Dat.</i>	Trīst-ī	Trīst-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	Meliōr-em	Meliūs	<i>Acc.</i>	Trīst-em	Trīst-e
<i>Voc.</i>	Meliōr	Meliūs	<i>Voc.</i>	Trīst-is	Trīst-e
<i>Abl.</i>	Meliōr-e or -ī	Meliōr-e or -ī	<i>Abl.</i>	Trīst-ī	Trīst-ī

PLURAL			PLURAL		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Meliōr-ēs	Meliōr-a	<i>Nom.</i>	Trīst-ēs	Trīst-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	Meliōr-um	Meliōr-um	<i>Gen.</i>	Trīst-ium	Trīst-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	Meliōr-ibus	Meliōr-ibus	<i>Dat.</i>	Trīst-ibus	Trīst-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Meliōr-ēs	Meliōr-a	<i>Acc.</i>	Trīst-ēs	Trīst-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	Meliōr-ēs	Meliōr-a	<i>Voc.</i>	Trīst-ēs	Trīst-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	Meliōr-ibus	Meliōr-ibus	<i>Abl.</i>	Trīst-ibus	Trīst-ibus

SINGULAR			SINGULAR		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Fēlix	Fēlix, <i>happy</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Ingēns,	Ingēns, <i>huge</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Fēlic-is	Fēlic-is	<i>Gen.</i>	Ingent-is	Ingent-is
<i>Dat.</i>	Fēlic-ī	Fēlic-ī	<i>Dat.</i>	Ingent-ī	Ingent-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	Fēlic-em	Fēlix	<i>Acc.</i>	Ingent-em	Ingēns
<i>Voc.</i>	Fēlix	Fēlix	<i>Voc.</i>	Ingēns	Ingēns
<i>Abl.</i>	Fēlic-ī or -e	Fēlic-ī or -e	<i>Abl.</i>	Ingent-ī or -e	Ingent-ī or -e

PLURAL			PLURAL		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	Fēlic-ēs	Fēlic-ia	<i>Nom.</i>	Ingent-ēs	Ingent-ia
<i>Gen.</i>	Fēlic-ium	Fēlic-ium	<i>Gen.</i>	Ingent-ium	Ingent-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	Fēlic-ibus	Fēlic-ibus	<i>Dat.</i>	Ingent-ibus	Ingent-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Fēlic-ēs	Fēlic-ia	<i>Acc.</i>	Ingent-ēs	Ingent-ia
<i>Voc.</i>	Fēlic-ēs	Fēlic-ia	<i>Voc.</i>	Ingent-ēs	Ingent-ia
<i>Abl.</i>	Fēlic-ibus	Fēlic-ibus	<i>Abl.</i>	Ingent-ibus	Ingent-ibus

NUMERALS (up to 20)

1.	I. ūnus.	11.	XI. ūndecim.
2.	II. duo.	12.	XII. duodecim.
3.	III. trēs.	13.	XIII. tredecim.
4.	IV. quattuor.	14.	XIV. quattuordecim.
5.	V. quinque.	15.	XV. quindecim.
6.	VI. sex.	16.	XVI. sēdecim.
7.	VII. septem.	17.	XVII. septendecim.
8.	VIII. octō.	18.	XVIII. duodēvigintī.
9.	IX. novem.	19.	XIX. ūndēvigintī.
10.	X. decem.	20.	XX. vīgintī.

THE VERB SUM, 'I Am'

PRESENT STEM *ES-*

	PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
	<i>I am.</i>	<i>I was.</i>	<i>I shall be.</i>
Sing. 1.	Sum	eram	erō
2.	es	erās	eris
3.	es-t	erat	erit
Plur. 1.	sumus	erāmus	erimus
2.	es-tis	erātis	eritis
3.	sunt	erant	erunt

PERFECT STEM *FU-*

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
	<i>I have been. I was.</i>	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>I shall have been.</i>
Sing. 1.	Fu-ī	fu-eram	fu-erō
2.	fu-istī	fu-erās	fu-eris
3.	fu-it	fu-erat	fu-erit
Plur. 1.	fu-imus	fu-erāmus	fu-erimus
2.	fu-istis	fu-erātis	fu-eritis
3.	fu-erunt or -ēre	fu-erant	fu-erint

ACTIVE

PRESENT STEM TENSES

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
First Conjugation.		<i>I love, am loving, do love.</i>	<i>I was loving.</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>
	Sing. 1.	Amō	amā-bam	amā-bō
	2.	amā-s	amā-bās	amā-bis
	3.	ama-t	amā-bat	amā-bit
	Plur. 1.	amā-mus	amā-bāmus	amā-bimus
	2.	amā-tis	amā-bātis	amā-bitis
	3.	ama-nt	amā-bant	amā-bunt
Second Conjugation.		<i>I advise, am advising, do advise.</i>	<i>I was advising.</i>	<i>I shall advise.</i>
	Sing. 1.	Mone-ō	monē-bam	monē-bō
	2.	monē-s	monē-bās	monē-bis
	3.	mone-t	monē-bat	monē-bit
	Plur. 1.	monē-mus	monē-bāmus	monē-bimus
	2.	monē-tis	monē-bātis	monē-bitis
	3.	mone-nt	monē-bant	monē-bunt
Third Conjugation.		<i>I rule, am ruling, do rule.</i>	<i>I was ruling.</i>	<i>I shall rule</i>
	Sing. 1.	Reg-ō	reg-ēbam	reg-am
	2.	reg-is	reg-ēbās	reg-ēs
	3.	reg-it	reg-ēbat	reg-et
	Plur. 1.	regi-mus	reg-ēbāmus	reg-ēmus
	2.	reg-itis	reg-ēbātis	reg-ētis
	3.	reg-unt	reg-ēbant	reg-ent
Fourth Conjugation.		<i>I hear, am hearing, do hear.</i>	<i>I was hearing.</i>	<i>I shall hear.</i>
	Sing. 1.	Audi-ō	audi-ēbam	audi-am
	2.	audi-s	audi-ēbās	audi-ēs*
	3.	audi-t	audi-ēbat	audi-et
	Plur. 1.	audi-mus	audi-ēbāmus	audi-ēmus
	2.	audi-tis	audi-ēbātis	audi-ētis
	3.	audi-unt	audi-ēbant	audi-ent

VOICE

PERFECT STEM TENSES

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
	<i>I have loved. I loved.</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>I shall have loved.</i>
Sing. 1.	amāv-ī	amāv-eram	amāv-erō
2.	amāv-istī	amāv-erās	amāv-eris
3.	amāv-it	amāv-erat	amāv-erit
Plur. 1.	amāv-imus	amāv-erāmus	amāv-erimus
2.	amāv-istis	amāv-erātis	amāv-eritis
3.	amāv-erunt or -ēre	amāv-erant	amāv-erint
	<i>I have advised. I advised.</i>	<i>I had advised.</i>	<i>I shall have advised.</i>
Sing. 1.	monu-ī	monu-eram	monu-erō
2.	monu-istī	monu-erās	monu-eris
3.	monu-it	monu-erat	monu-erit
Plur. 1.	monu-imus	monu-erāmus	monu-erimus
2.	monu-istis	monu-erātis	monu-eritis
3.	monu-erunt or -ēre	monu-erant	monu-erint
	<i>I have ruled. I ruled.</i>	<i>I had ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>
Sing. 1.	rēx-ī	rēx-eram	rēx-erō
2.	rēx-istī	rēx-erās	rēx-eris
3.	rēx-it	rēx-erat	rēx-erit
Plur. 1.	rēx-imus	rēx-erāmus	rēx-erimus
2.	rēx-istis	rēx-erātis	rēx-eritis
3.	rēx-erunt or -ēre	rēx-erant	rēx-erint
	<i>I have heard. I heard.</i>	<i>I had heard.</i>	<i>I shall have heard.</i>
Sing. 1.	audīv-ī	audīv-eram	audīv-erō
2.	audīv-istī	audīv-erās	audīv-eris
3.	audīv-it	audīv-erat	audīv-erit
Plur. 1.	audīv-imus	audīv-erāmus	audīv-erimus
2.	audīv-istis	audīv-erātis	audīv-eritis
3.	audīv-erunt or -ēre	audīv-erant	audīv-erint

PASSIVE

PRESENT STEM TENSES

		PRESENT	IMPERFECT	FUTURE SIMPLE
First Conjugation	Sing.	1. <i>I am being loved.</i> Amo-r	<i>I was being loved.</i> amā-bar	<i>I shall be loved.</i> amā-bor
		2. amā-ris or -re	amā-bāris or -bāre	amā-beris or -bere
		3. amā-tur	amā-bātur	amā-bitur
	Plur.	1. amā-mur	amā-bāmur	amā-bimur
		2. amā-minī	amā-bāminī	amā-biminī
		3. ama-ntur	amā-bantur	amā-buntur
Second Conjugation.	Sing.	1. <i>I am being advised.</i> Mone-or	<i>I was being advised.</i> monē-bar	<i>I shall be advised.</i> monē-bor
		2. monē-ris or -re	monē-bāris or -bāre	monē-beris or -bere
		3. monē-tur	monē-bātur	monē-bitur
	Plur.	1. monē-mur	monē-bāmur	monē-bimur
		2. monē-minī	monē-bāminī	monē-biminī
		3. mone-ntur	monē-bantur	monē-buntur
Third Conjugation	Sing.	1. <i>I am being ruled.</i> Reg-or	<i>I was being ruled.</i> reg-ēbar	<i>I shall be ruled.</i> reg-ar
		2. reg-eris or -ere	reg-ēbāris or -ēbāre	reg-ēris or -ēre
		3. reg-itur	reg-ēbātur	reg-ētur
	Plur.	1. reg-imur	reg-ēbāmur	reg-ēmur
		2. reg-iminī	reg-ēbāminī	reg-ēminī
		3. reg-untur	reg-ēbantur	reg-entur
Fourth Conjugation.	Sing.	1. <i>I am being heard.</i> Audi-or	<i>I was being heard.</i> audi-ēbar	<i>I shall be heard.</i> audi-ar
		2. audī-ris or -re	audi-ēbāris or -ēbāre	audi-ēris or -ēre
		3. audī-tur	audi-ēbātur	audi-ētur
	Plur.	1. audī-mur	audi-ēbāmur	audi-ēmur
		2. audī-minī	audi-ēbāminī	audi-ēminī
		3. audī-untur	audi-ēbantur	audi-entur

VOICE

SUPINE STEM TENSES

	PERFECT AND AORIST	PLUPERFECT	FUTURE PERFECT
	<i>I have been, I was, loved.</i>	<i>I had been loved.</i>	<i>I shall have been loved.</i>
Sing. 1.	amāt-us sum	amāt-us eram	amāt-us erō
2.	amāt-us es	amāt-us erās	amāt-us eris
3.	amāt-us est	amāt-us erat	amāt-us erit
Plur. 1.	amāt-ī sumus	amāt-ī erāmus	amāt-ī erimus
2.	amāt-ī estis	amāt-ī erātis	amāt-ī eritis
3.	amāt-ī sunt	amāt-ī erant	amāt-ī erunt
	<i>I have been, I was, advised.</i>	<i>I had been advised.</i>	<i>I shall have been advised.</i>
Sing. 1.	monit-us sum	monit-us eram	monit-us erō
2.	monit-us es	monit-us erās	monit-us eris
3.	monit-us est	monit-us erat	monit-us erit
Plur. 1.	monit-ī sumus	monit-ī erāmus	monit-ī erimus
2.	monit-ī estis	monit-ī erātis	monit-ī eritis
3.	monit-ī sunt	monit-ī erant	monit-ī erunt
	<i>I have been, I was, ruled.</i>	<i>I had been ruled.</i>	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>
Sing. 1.	rēct-us sum	rēct-us eram	rēct-us erō
2.	rēct-us es	rēct-us erās	rēct-us eris
3.	rēct-us est	rēct-us erat	rēct-us erit
Plur. 1.	rēct-ī sumus	rēct-ī erāmus	rēct-ī erimus
2.	rēct-ī estis	rēct-ī erātis	rēct-ī eritis
3.	rēct-ī sunt	rēct-ī erant	rēct-ī erunt
	<i>I have been, I was, heard.</i>	<i>I had been heard.</i>	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>
Sing. 1.	audīt-us sum	audīt-us eram	audīt-us erō
2.	audīt-us es	audīt-us erās	audīt-us eris
3.	audīt-us est	audīt-us erat	audīt-us erit
Plur. 1.	audīt-ī sumus	audīt-ī erāmus	audīt-ī erimus
2.	audīt-ī estis	audīt-ī erātis	audīt-ī eritis
3.	audīt-ī sunt	audīt-ī erant	audīt-ī erunt

SUMMARY OF RULES

1. The Subject of the Sentence is in the Nominative Case (p. 24).

2. The Verb agrees with its Subject in Person and Number (p. 24).

Obs. that when the Subject consists of two or more Nouns joined by 'and,' the Verb must be Plural (p. 36).

3. The Object of a Transitive Verb is in the Accusative Case (p. 26).

Obs. that all the members of a compound object are in the Accusative Case.

4. An Adjective agrees with its Noun in Gender, Number, and Case (p. 38).

Obs. 1. — That it is not always true that the Adjective and Noun have the same endings (p. 50).

Obs. 2. — That when an Adjective modifies two or more Nouns of different Genders the Adjective agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine (p. 68).

Obs. 3. — The Substantive use of Adjectives (p. 70).

5. The Genitive Case is used to denote Possession (p. 44).

6. The Complement with a Copulative Verb agrees with the Subject (p. 54).

7. Instrument or Means is expressed by the Ablative Case without a Preposition (p. 60).



8. Personal Agent with a Passive Verb is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'ā' or 'ab' (p. 60).

Obs. 1. — That 'ab' is used before Vowels or Consonants, but 'ā' only before Vowels and *h* (p. 61).

Obs. 2. — That 'by a Thing' is Ablative of Means and 'by a Person' is Ablative of Agent when the Verb is Passive.

9. An Appositive agrees in Case with the Noun which it modifies (p. 64).

Obs. — Sometimes called a Noun in Apposition.

10. Accompaniment is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'cum' (p. 72).

11. The Indirect Object of a Verb is put in the Dative Case (p. 74).

Obs. — This use of the Dative is common with Verbs meaning *to give*, *to tell*, and *to show*.

12. Motion towards a Person, Place, or Thing is expressed by the Accusative Case with the Preposition 'ad' or 'in' (p. 74).

(With town-names and a few other words the Preposition is omitted.)

13. Place 'where' or 'in which' is expressed by the Ablative Case with the Preposition 'in' (p. 76).

(Town-names and a few other words require a different Case.)

14. Time 'when' is expressed by the Ablative Case (p. 78).

15. Time 'how long' is expressed by the Accusative Case (p. 78).

(Sometimes called Duration of Time.)

16. Two Nouns joined by 'quam' (*than*) must be in the same Case (p. 84).

Obs. — In making a Comparison between two Nouns 'quam' (*than*) may be omitted; but the second of the two Nouns must then be put in the Ablative Case.

VOCABULARY

Nouns.—The Nominative Singular, the Genitive Singular, and the Gender are given. The Declension is known from the ending of the Genitive.

Declensions	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Genitives	-ae	-ī	-īs	-ūs	-ēī

Adjectives.—Adjectives like *bonus*, *niger*, or *tener* have the three terminations of Nominative Singular given. Most other Adjectives are referred to their types.

Verbs.—The First Person Singular of the Present and the Conjugation of all Verbs are given. The Perfect and Supine are also given when they are not regular, and the Present Stem of the First Conjugation is given (in parentheses). The Stem is marked off from the termination by a hyphen, thus:

PRESENT	PERFECT	SUPINE
Mitt-ō,	mīs-ī,	miss-um

LATIN-ENGLISH

aedificō (*aedificā-*), (1), to build.

ae-ger, -*gra*, -*grum*, sick.

alt-us, -*a*, -*um*, high, deep.

amic-us, -*i*, m. a friend.

ann-us, -*i*, m. a year.

āqu-a, -*ae*, f. water.

arc-us, -*ūs*, m. a bow.

au-dāx, -*dācis*, bold (like *fēlix*).

āv-is, -*is*, f. a bird.

brēv-is, -*e*, short.

Caes-ar, -*āris*, m. Caesar (a name).

Cai-us, -*i*, m. Caius (a name).

cantō (*cantā-*), (1), to sing.

captiv-us, -*i*, m. a captive.

carmen, *carmīn-is*, n. a song.

cār-us, -*a*, -*um*, dear.

cīv-is, -*is*, m. a citizen.

claud-ō, *claus-ī*, *claus-um*, (3), to shut.

contend-ō, *contend-ī*, (3), to march.

culpō (*culpā-*), (1), to blame.

curr-us, -*ūs*, m. a chariot.

custōdi-ō, (4), to guard.

Dīān-a, -*ae*, f. Diana (a goddess).

dōce-ō, *dōcu-ī*, *dōct-um*, (2), to teach.

dōn-um, -*i*, n. a gift.

dūc-ō, *dūx-ī*, *dūct-um*, (3), to lead.

dūr-us, -*a*, -*um*, hard.

dulc-is, -*e*, sweet.

ēpistōl-a, -*ae*, f. a letter.

ērūdi-ō, *ērudi-ī*, *ērudit-um*, (4), to instruct.

ēt, and.

exercit-us, -*ūs*, m. an army.

fact-um, -i, n. a deed.
fili-us, -i, m. a son.
flūmen, flūmīn-is, n. a river.
flūct-us, -ūs, m. a wave.
fort-is, brave (like *trīstis*).
frang-ō, frēg-ī, frāct-um, (3), to break.

Gall-us, -i, m. a Gaul.
gēr-ō, gess-ī, gest-um, (3), to carry on.
grāv-is, heavy (like *trīstis*).

hast-a, -ae, f. a spear.
host-is, -is, m. an enemy.
hōr-a, -ae, f. an hour.

ignāv-us, -a, -um, idle.
impēdi-ō, (4), to hinder.
impērā-tor, -tōris, m. a general.
īra, -ae, f. anger.
Itāli-a, -ae, f. Italy.

iūcund-us, -a, -um, pleasant.
Iūlia, -ae, f. Julia.

lāpis, lāpīd-is, m. a stone.
laudō (laudā-), (1), to praise.
Lentul-us, -i, Lentulus (a name).
leō, leōn-is, m. a lion.
lēx, lēg-is, f. a law.
liber, libr-ī, m. a book.
long-us, -a, -um, long.

māgn-us, -a, -um, great.
māne-ō, māns-ī, māns-um, (2), to remain.
mān-us, -ūs, f. a hand.
mēli-or, -ōris, better (compar. *bonus*).
mēns-a, -ae, f. a table.
me-us, -a, -um, my, mine.
mīles, mīlīt-is, m. a soldier.
mīs-er, -ēra, -ēr-um, wretched.
mitt-ō, mīs-ī, miss-um, (3), to send.
mōnstrō (monstrā-), (1), to show.
mōve-ō, mōv-ī, mōt-um, (2), to move.
mult-us, -a, -um, much, many.
mūni-ō, (4), to fortify.
mūr-us, -i, m. a wall.

nāv-is, -is, f. a ship.
nos-ter, -tra, -trum, our, ours.
nunquam, never (adv.).
nūntiō (nūntiā-), (1), to announce, declare.
nūnti-us -i, m. a messenger.

occīd-ō, occūd-ī, occīs-um, (3), to kill, slay.

ōnus, onē-is, n. a burden.
omp-is, all (like *trīst-is*).
oppīd-um, -i, n. a town.
oppugnō (oppugnā-), (1), to attack, assault.
opus, opē-is, n. a work

parv-us, -a, -um, small, little.
pāter, pātr-is, m. father.
pātri-a, -ae, f. country, fatherland.
port-a, -ae, f. a gate.
portō (portā-), (1), to carry.
prīm-us, -a, -um, first.
proxīm-us, -a, -um, next.
puell-a, -ae, f. a girl.
pugnō (pugnā-), (1), to fight.
pul-cher, -chra, -chrum, beautiful.
pūni-ō, (4), to punish.

rēgīn-a, -ae, f. a queen.
rēx, rēg-is, m. a king.
rōgō (rogā-), (1), to ask.
Rōm-a, -ae, f. Rome.
rōt-a, -ae, f. a wheel.

sāgitt-a, -ae, f. an arrow.
sālto (saltā-), (1), to dance.
sāpi-ēns, -entis (like *ingēns*), wise.
scrib-ō, scrips-ī, script-um, (3), to write.
sēcund-us, -a, -um, second.
sēde-ō, sēd-ī, sess-um, (2), to sit.
serv-us, -i, m. a slave.
silv-a, -ae, f. a wood, forest.
sōr-or, -ōris, f. a sister.

tēl-um, -i, n. a dart, weapon.
templ-um, -i, n. a temple.
tēne-ō, (2), to hold.
terre-ō, (2), to frighten.
tīme-ō, (2), to fear.
tīmīd-us, -a, -um, timid.
trīst-is, sad, sorrowful.
turr-is, -is, f. a tower.
tu-us, -a, -um, thy, thine, your, yours.

urbs, urb-is, f. a city.
ūtl-is, useful (like *trīst-is*).
vēlōx, vēlōc-is, swift (like *fēlix*).
vent-us, -i, m. wind.
verb-um, -i, n. a word.

vide-ō, vid-ī, vīs-um, (2), to see.
vinc-ō, vic-ī, vict-um, (3), to conquer.
vocō (vocā-), (1), to call.

volō (volā-), (1), to fly.
vōx, vōc-īs, f. a voice.
vulnērō (vulnerā-), (1), to wound.

ENGLISH-LATIN

all, *omn-is* (like *trīstis*).
 and, *et*.
 anger, *ir-a, -ae*, f.
 announce (to), *nūntiō (nūntiā-)*, (1).
 army, *exercit-us, -ūs*, m.
 arrow, *sāgitt-a, -ae*, f.
 ask (to), *rogō (rogā-)*, (1).
 attack (to), *oppugnō (oppugnā-)*, (1).

beautiful, *pul-cher, -chra, -chrum*.
 better, *melior, meliōris*.
 bird, *āv-is, -is*, f.
 blame (to), *culpō (culpā-)*, (1).
 bold, *audāx, audāc-is* (like *fēlix*).
 book, *liber, libr-ī*.
 bow, *arc-us, -ūs*.
 brave, *fort-is* (like *trīstis*).
 break (to), *frang-ō, frēg-ī, frāct-um*,
 (3).
 build (to), *aedificō (aedificā-)*, (1).
 burden, *onus, onēr-is*, n.

Caesar, *Caesar, Cuesār-is*, m.
 Caius, *Cai-us, -ī*, m.
 call (to), *vocō (vocā-)*, (1).
 captive, *captiv-us, -ī*, m.
 carry (to), *portō (portā-)*, (1).
 carry on (to), *gēr-ō, gess-ī, gest-um*,
 (3).
 chariot, *curr-us, -ūs*, m.
 citizen, *civ-is, -is*, m.
 city, *urbs, urb-is*, f.
 conquer (to), *vinc-ō, vic-ī, vict-um*, (3).
 country, *pātri-a, -ae*, f.

dance (to), *saltō (saltā-)*, (1).
 dart, *tēl-um, -ī*, n.
 dear, *cār-us, -a, -um*.
 declare (to), *nūntiō (nūntiā-)*, (1).
 deed, *fact-um, -ī*, n.
 deep, *alt-us, -a -um*.
 Diana, *Diān-a, -ae*, f.

enemy, *host-is, -is*, m.

father, *pāter, patr-is*, m.
 fear (to), *time-ō*, (2).

fight (to), *pūgnō (pugnā-)*, (1).
 first, *pīm-us, -a, -um*.
 fly (to), *volō (volā-)*, (1).
 forest, *silv-a, -ae*, f.
 fortify (to), *mūni-ō*, (4).
 friend, *amic-us, -ī*, m.
 frighten (to), *terre-ō*, (2).

gate, *port-a, -ae*, f.
 Gaul (a), *Gall-us, -ī*, m.
 general, *imperātor, imperātōr-is*, m.
 gift, *dōn-um, -ī*, n.
 girl, *puell-a, -ae*, f.
 great, *magn-us, -a, -um*.
 guard, *custōdi-ō*, (4).

hand, *mān-us, -ūs*, f.
 hard, *dūr-us, -a, -um*.
 heavy, *grāv-is* (like *trīstis*).
 high, *alt-us, -a, -um*.
 hinder (to), *impēdi-ō*, (4).
 hold (to), *tēne-ō*, (2).
 hour, *hōr-a, -ae*, f.

idle, *ignāv-us, -a, -um*.
 instruct (to), *ērūdi-ō*, (4).
 Italy, *Itālī-a, -ae*, f.

Julia, *Iulī-a, -ae*.

kill (to), *occīd-ō, occīd-ī, occīs-um*, (3).
 king, *rēx, rēg-is*, m.

law, *lēx, lēg-is*, f.
 lead (to), *dūc-ō, dūx-ī, dūct-um*, (3).
 Lentulus, *Lentul-us, -ī*, m.
 letter, *ēpistōl-a, -ae*, f.
 lion, *leō, leōn-is*, m.
 little, *parv-us, -a, -um*.
 long, *long-us, -a, -um*.

many, *mult-us, -a, -um*.
 march (to), *contend-ō, contend-ī*, (3).
 messenger, *nūnti-us, -ī*, m.
 move (to), *mōve-ō, mōv-ī, mōt-um*, (2).
 my, mine, *me-us, -a, -um*.

never, *nunquam* (also *numquam*).
next, *proxim-us, -a, -um*.

our, *noster, nostra, nostrum*.

pleasant, *iucund-us, -a, -um*.
praise (to), *laudō (laudā-)*, (1).
punish (to), *pūni-ō*, (4).

queen, *rēgin-a, -ae, f*.

remain (to), *māne-ō, māns-ī, māns-um*,
Rhine, *Rhēnus, -ī, m*. [(2).
river, *flūmen, flūmīn-is, n*.
Rome, *Rōm-a, -ae, f*.

sad, *trīstis*.

sea, *mar-e, -is, n*.

second, *sēcund-us, -a, -um*.

see (to), *vide-ō, vid-ī, vīs-um*, (2).

send (to), *mitt-ō, mis-ī, miss-um*, (3).

ship, *nāv-is, -is, f*.

short, *brēvis* (like *trīstis*).

show (to), *mōnstrō (mōnstrā-)*, (1).

shut (to), *claud-ō, claus-ī, claus-um*,
(3).

sick, *aeger, aegra, aegrum*.

sing (to), *cantō (cantā-)*, (1).

sister, *sōror, sorōr-is, f*.

sit (to), *sēde-ō, sēd-ī, sess-um*, (2).

slave, *serv-us, -ī, m*.

slay (to), *occīd-ō, occīd-ī, occīs-um*,
(3).

small, *parv-us, -a, -um*.

soldier, *mīles, mīlit-is, m*.

son, *fīli-us, -ī, m*.

song, *carmen, carmīn-is, n*.

sorrowful, *trīstis*.

spear, *hast-a, -ae, f*.

stone, *lāpis, lāpīd-is, m*.

sweet, *dulc-is* (like *trīstis*).

swift, *vēlōx, vēlōc-is* (like *fēlīx*).

table, *mēns-a, -ae, f*.

teach (to) *dōce-ō, dōcu-ī, dōct-um*, (2).

temple, *templ-um, -ī, n*.

tender, *tener, -a, -um*.

thy, thine, *tu-us, -a, -um*.

timid, *tīmīd-us, -a, -um*.

tower, *turr-is, -is, f*.

town, *oppīd-um, -ī, n*.

useful, *ūtīl-is* (like *trīstis*).

voice, *vōx, vōc-is, f*.

wall, *mūr-us, -ī, m*.

water, *āqu-a, -ae, f*.

wave, *flūct-us, -ūs, m*.

wheel, *rōt-a, -ae, f*.

wind, *vent-us, -ī, m*.

wise, *sāpiēns, sapient-is* (like *ingēns*).

wood (a), *silv-a, -ae, f*.

word, *verb-um, -ī, n*.

work, *ōpus, opēr-is, n*.

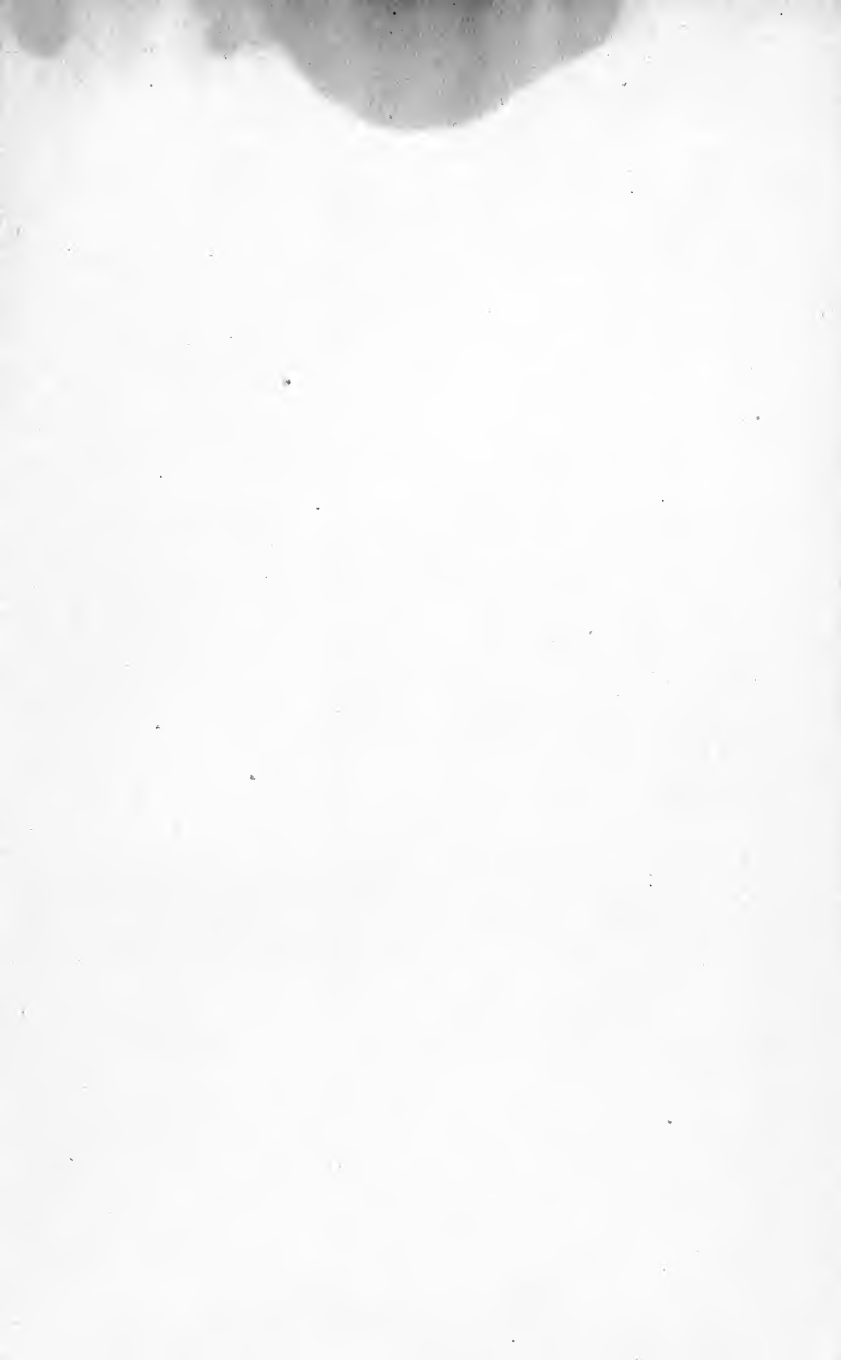
wound (to), *vulnērō (vulnerā-)*, (1).

wretched, *mīser, mīsera, miserum*.

write (to), *scrīb-ō, scrīps-ī, scrīpt-um*,
(3).

year, *ann-us, -ī, m*.

your, *tu-us, -a, -um* (speaking to one
person); *vester, vestra, vestrum*
(speaking to more than one).



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